The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,940.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
„ Rutnagherry	10	„ Colombo	18
„ Vingorla	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopaulpore	28
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	29
„ Aleppee	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on the 8th of May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible]

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE [illegible]

[illegible] superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application [illegible] to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] April 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

1st class to	Suez	£ 30
Do.	Liverpool	„ 50
2nd do.	do.	„ 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

FOR HAVRE. WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE Ship FRANCE, Captain Exmelin. For Freight apply to PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

3rd May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 408 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 385 tons, Massac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD CANNING, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of BERLIN, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 400; 2nd class Rs. 225.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 6th May, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 369
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,684 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, T Cloths, 5 Cases of Prints, &c., &c.

A few articles of Furniture, such as Blackwood Easy Chairs, Childs' Cot, First-rate Pictures, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

25 Cases Red Letter Paper—Cat, trade mark on outside the ream.

25	Ditto	Blue	ditto	ditto	ditto
25	Ditto	Blue	ditto	ditto	ditto
22	Ditto	Superior	Champagne, in one dozen cases.		
11	Ditto	ditto	Hock.		
18	Ditto	ditto	Ginger Wine.		
20	Ditto	White	Lappets of various kinds.		
10	Ditto	ditto	Gauzes.		
15	Ditto	ditto	Dhotees		

1 Case containing 32 Boxes Assorted Old Soap
1 ditto ditto 8 ditto Honey Soap
[illegible] 8 ditto Brown Windsor
[illegible] 8 ditto White Glycerine
[illegible] 8 ditto Yellow ditto
[illegible] 4 ditto Rose Soap
} Each box containing [illegible]

2 ditto ditto Soaps as above

At 1 p.m.

A handsome [illegible]
1 Grey [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet frame, ice pitcher, tea set, butter pot, a mahogany case containing a handsome set of best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles for 12 persons, a pair of very handsome 4 light candelabras, table and chamber candlesticks, linen, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 18 persons, round ditto for 8 and 10 persons, sideboards, whatnots, screens, richly carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, easy, rocking and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, music stands, English mahogany corner whatnots with mirrors, handsome Persian carpets and rugs, centre ottomans, single and three-light hanging argand lamps, handsome China jars, and flower vases, horned hatstands, and gentlemen's writing tables, handsome English brass and iron painted bedsteads, and cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 1 p.m.

1 handsome English-built park phaeton, on C. springs, by Ness of Long Acre.
1 ditto ditto circular-fronted miniature brougham.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis, of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 6th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship BRITISH CONSUL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

NOTICE.—EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—INDIVIDUALS or FIRMS desiring to tender for the CONSTRUCTION of any NEW WATER WORKS that may be sanctioned, are invited to apply for information regarding the several Surveys to the Municipal Executive Engineer on or before the 25th May. It is of importance that intending Tenderers should visit the localities before the heavy Rains set in.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed AGENT of the RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, and is prepared to accept risks and issue Policies.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

No 30, Hornby Row, 6th May 1871.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, SIX NATIVE SURVEYORS. No one need apply who is not thoroughly acquainted with the Dumpy Level and Theodolite.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE TROPICAL RAIN-GAUGE

Expressly fitted to receive the suddenly heavy RAIN-FALLS OF INDIA.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 18; Credit Rs. 20.

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING RAIN GAUGE.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 90; Credit Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.

22nd April 1871. ROWLAND & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET [illegible]

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c. of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate prices.

Also [illegible] Riding and Hunting [illegible]

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, [illegible] promptly executed with [illegible] and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES,

FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had from the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December 1870, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, to SHAREHOLDERS registered at this Branch.

Bombay, 5th May 1871. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 350 per SHARE, being at the rate of 14 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1870, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Company's Office, No. 26, Medow Street, Fort, on and after the 10th MAY.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the above Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidators' Account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

2. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1871, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1871.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th of MAY 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, per lb.	0 14	1 0
BUTTER, just received—		
Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6
JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADES.		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, and Damson, in 1 lb. tins and jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins and jars	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 2	1 4
Black Currant Jelly in 1 lb. jars	0 14	1 0
Red Ditto in 1 lb. jars	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 12	2 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS.		
Cranberries, Gooseberries and Rhubarb	0 8	0 10
Apple, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant	0 10	0 12
BOTTLED JELLIES.		
Calves' Foot Jelly, in pints	0 14	1 0
Madeira Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Noyeau Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Lemon Ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Punch Ditto ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
SYRUPS.		
For mixing with iced water making a most delicious cooling drink. Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Pine Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Orange, Lemon, and Capillaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ginger Syrup, in bottles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemon Syrup, in bottles	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
Gorgona Anchovies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anchovies, in Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Stewed do.	0 14	1 0
Fresh Herrings	0 8	0 10
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0	1 2
Ditto Fresh	0 8	0 10
Red Herrings	1 4	1 8
Herrings a la Sardines	0 14	1 0
Findon Haddock	1 2	1 4
Ditto	0 10	0 12
Lampreys, in Oil or Jelly	1 8	1 12
Sardines	0 7	0 8
Ditto	0 12	0 14
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Ditto Fresh	1 0	1 2
Ditto Kippered	2 0	2 4
Ditto Salted (in Jars)	3 8	4 0
Sprats, dried	0 12	0 14
Oysters	0 10	0 14
Fried Soles	2 4	2 8
Spey Trout	1 14	2 0
Herrings, Salted (in Jars)	2 4	2 8
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE.		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Ditto (loose), per lb.	1 4	1 8
Best Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee (berries), per lb.	0 7	0 8
Fine London ground ditto in 1 canisters	1 4	1 8
Best Crystallized Sugar, in 28 lb. boxes	5 14	6 4
Ditto Ditto 14 ditto	3 0	3 4
Best Loaf ditto, in 8 lb loaves, per lb.	0 8	0 9
Golden Syrup (London Treacle), per bottle	1 0	1 4
CANDLES.		
Table Candles (Ordinary) ... per packet	0 8	0 9
Ditto (Steamne Sperm) ... ditto	0 10	0 11
Ditto (Ozokerit) ... ditto	0 14	1 0
Carriage Candles ... ditto	0 8	0 9
Ditto (Price's) ... ditto	0 10	0 12

General Price Lists to be had on application to

BULL AND COMPANY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash.	Credit.
FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front...Rs.	6 0	7 0
FELT HATS, Soft Crown	6 0	7 0
DRESS HATS	12 0	14 0

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.
MAY 1871.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of Wines and Spirits imported by them into this country.

The effects of the late War, additional duties, &c., have compelled them reluctantly to enhance the rates of some of their Wines and Spirits. The quotations now given in the annexed list include Duty, Town Dues, and all charges, except forwarding from their Godowns.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret just introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES— 44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE— PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE— 2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST.

(Our Wines may be obtained from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay, and at Out-Stations; they, however, fix their own Selling Prices.)

KURRACHEE and KOTREE	Messrs.	Budgett & Hughes.
MADRAS	„	Arbuthnot & Co.
CALCUTTA & N. W. PROVINCES	„	Folkard & Co.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA	„	Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Smith & Co.
MANILA	Messrs.	Barretto & Co.
CALICUT	„	Hirjee & Co.
MAURITIUS	„	Scott & Co.
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.	„	(Matheson's Agency)
WELLINGTON, N.Z.	„	Pearce & Co.
PUNJAUB	„	Jamsetjee's Sons.
COLOMBO and CEYLON	„	W. Brodie & Co.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

REVISED
BOMBAY PRICE LIST,
MAY 1871.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts. Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Mouton	Gold capsule	30 0	16 0
No. 1—Chateau Rauzan	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ 2—Chateau Palmer	Blue capsule	22 8	12 0
„ 3—Chateau Larose	Yellow capsule	19 0	11 0
„ 4—St. Julien	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
„ 5—Cantenac	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
„ 6—Medoc	White capsule	13 8	...
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	10 8	...
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	23 0	12 8

Labelled & Branded.

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	Labelled and Branded	32 0	17 0
Nuits		26 0	...
Macon		21 0	...
Chablis		[illegible]	[illegible]

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry		[illegible]	
Finest Dry Sparkling	Gold foil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Sparkling	Silver foil	[illegible]	19 8
Very Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do. do.	30 0	16 0

Labelled & Branded.

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil	36 0	...
Muscatel Moselle, do.	36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Brauenberger	25 8	14 0
Hock „ Johannisberger	42 0	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34 0	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	31 0	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
„ „ Hochheimer	24 0	13 0

Labelled & Branded.

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Old Crusted, choice	36 0	...
A quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
1st „ Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	14 0
2nd „ Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality	38 0
Amontillado, choice and superior	33 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, and pale	28 0
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0
„ Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	23 0
„ Brown seal, pale and dry	22 0
„ Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	[illegible]
„ White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	[illegible]
Marsala, Virgin, gold [illegible]	[illegible]
Madeira, East India, very choice	[illegible]

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark [illegible]

		Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale	Black capsule	[illegible]
Cognac, Superior old Pale	Yellow capsule	[illegible]
Cognac, Pale	White capsule	[illegible]
Rum, Superior old Jamaica, 1st quality	do.	21 8
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8
Irish Whiskey, 1st quality	do.	23 8
Scotch „ „	do.	21 8
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	do.	19 0

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Curaçoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20 0	...

OUR TERMS FOR CASH PAYMENT, CREDIT, &c., ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

DISCOUNT.—To private customers 5 per cent. is allowed off our published quotations for payment made within a month from date of purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' from date of purchase will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount.

INTEREST is charged at 10 per cent. per annum after three months' credit is taken.

Purchasers of 100 dozen of any one Wine or Spirit can have the Bottles labelled and the Corks branded with their own name without extra charge.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 8th May 1871, at 2 o'clock precisely, to consider :—

The question of the grant for Police, and to revise the Budget Estimates and Allotments for the current year, and the Finance Committee's Report on these subjects.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th April 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC, Rs. 9½ per dozen.

Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 8, Rampart Row.

CLARET.—Just landed, ex steamer Cartago Nova—

		Cash.	Credit.
Best MEDOC CLARET, Quarts	Rs.	11 0	12 8
Ditto ditto Pints		6 8	7 4

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums	in 1	dozen cases	Rs.	82 per dozen.
Quarts	in 1	„ „	„	42 „
Pints	in 2	„ „	„	21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each.
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, [illegible] Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR CHILDREN.

[illegible] Rs 15, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only. White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

28th April 1871.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Ditto 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	„ 6	per doz.
Ditto Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk	„ 12	„
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18	„
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 9	„

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Press and Spinning shares in demand. Land shares and Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
27,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176¼
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,026	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,150
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	600	all	65½ do.	Do. New	580
530	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
250	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500 x d
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,065
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,250
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	485
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.2.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	191.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

CALCUTTA.—1ST MAY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

Government Securities, market firm.

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-6, or 1-10 discount, for cash.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 106-8.

5 per cents, at Rs. 105-12.

5½ per cents at Rs. 113-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares, a good number at Rs. 103, and one heavy lot, at Rs. 102.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Ranken, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Regiment, from leave, from England.

Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

Bartlett, Captain, 76th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Godby, Major, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, from Kohat.

Faunce, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

Howley, Captain, 6th Regiment, on private affairs, from Peshawur.

Howell, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kohat.

Vallings, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Kohat.

Lloyd, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to join, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Maitland, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

The following officers will sail to-day for England :—

Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Hussars, on leave.

Marsack, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Regiment Madras N. I., on furlough.

Brown, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, on furlough.

Godby, Major, 4th Cavalry, on furlough.

Macnaughten, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on furlough.

Vallings, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave.

Howell, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Champain, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty.

Bartlett, Captain, 76th Regiment, on sick leave.

Howley, Captain, 6th Regiment, on leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

2nd May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave—

83rd Foot.—Lieut. Anderson, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Unattached Infantry—Colonel Ashburner, for 30 days from the 9th instant, on privilege leave.

2nd Grenadier N. I.—Captain Boyd, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant Heath, for 30 days, from the 7th instant, on privilege leave.

Sappers and Miners—Captain Newport, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 2.)

Mr. H. J. Stokes, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, two and a half months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. G. Ferrand, Registrar of Assurances, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 6th June next.

The Honourable David Arbuthnott, to act as Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Protector of Emigrants, during the absence of Mr. J. Hunter Blair on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William McQuhae, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Madura during the employment of the Honourable D. Arbuthnott on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. H J. Stokes on leave, or until further orders—to take charge on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Nelson of his present appointment.

Mr H. Gompertz, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel W. Barber on sick leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon William Farquhar Davis, M D., F.R.C.S., Zillah Surgeon, Coimbatore, to act as Medical Officer at Ootacamund, with effect from 11th April 1871, during the absence of Surgeon Pearl on leave, or until further orders.

Colonel Charles Vaughan Wilkieson, R E., Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to be a Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, in succession to Colonel Orr.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Isaac Jones, to act as Zillah Surgeon, Coimbatore, with effect from 11th April 1871, during the employment of Surgeon Davis on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Wynne Goodrich, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Cuddapah, during the employment of Captain Chrystie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Jones on leave, or until further orders.—To have effect from 1st April 1871.

Mr. David Starkenburgh White, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Ferrand on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Hubert Thomas Knox, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Captain A. de C. Scott, R E., Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, to be graded as an Executive Engineer of the 1st grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R. Cadell, Royal Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordinance, 1st class, to officiate as Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, during the absence on leave to Europe of Colonel G. Rowlandson or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Couchman, Royal Madras Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on leave to Europe of Colonel A. Stewart, or until further orders.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieut.-Colonel from the date specified against his name, having completed 25 years' service—

Major Arthur James Butt, 1st May 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel G. Rowlandson, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Superintendent Gun Powder Manufactory, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain H. P. S. F. Crawfurd, Staff Corps, doing duty Sappers and Miners, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Calcutta.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 21st April 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Ritherdon, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 29th N. I., to officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd N. I.

Major F. Gadsden, Staff Corps, from general duty, Secunderabad, to officiating Wing Officer 29th Native Infantry.

Major H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps, to general duty at Madras.

The following posting is ordered :—

Captain E. M. Norrie, Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, to Pegu Division, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Phillips on furlough, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Madras, 24th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Serjes, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 41st Native Infantry, will do general duty at Madras from the 24th April to 10th May 1871, when he will proceed to join his appointment by the steamer leaving Madras for the Northern Ports on that date.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major F. Horsley, Staff Corps, from officiating Second Squadron Officer 1st L. C. to general duty at Kamptee, on being relieved.

Captain T. H. T. Chalon, 5th L. C., from Attached 3rd L. C. to 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd L. C., vice Yates, who vacates.

Assistant Surgeon A. McArthur, M D, from Left Wing 15th N. I. to 6th N. I.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Price, from Deputy Inspector General's Dept., Nagpore Force, to Left Wing 15th Native Infantry.

Surgeon G. S. W. Ogg, M.B. and M A., is directed to proceed to Vizagapatam by the steamer of the 22nd instant, and do duty with the 2nd N. I., vice Surgeon Major Mackenzie, reported sick.

Head Quarters, Madras, 26th April 1871.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant H. J. Hope-Edwardes, 60th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 3rd battalion of his regiment.

The following removal is ordered :—

Major R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, from general duty, Kamptee, to general duty at Madras.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 19th April 1871, posting Lieutenant-Colonel Hanltain to the 19th Native Infantry as officiating Commandant, that officer will proceed to join at the public expense.

Leave of absence :—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to 2nd Captain H. A. de Vismes, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 13th May to 12th August 1871, in extension, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon W. J. Masters, D Brigade, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Barton, 5th Brigade, for six months, from date of departure—Bombay, private affairs.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Drury, Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster General, 60 days privilege leave, from 1st May 1871, or date of departure.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C. Little, 2nd Battalion, to England, for twelve months on private affairs, from date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant F. Mack Salmond, 1st Battalion, Instructor of Musketry, from 1st March to 31st May 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

24th Foot—Lieutenant L. H. Bennett, to England on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, via the Cape route (provided there is medical man in charge of the ship), unfit to do duty with troops.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Gosselin, for four months, from 17th April 1871—Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Captain J. W. Swifte, Adjutant 27th Native Infantry, in continuation of privilege leave from 15th to 16th April 1871 inclusive, private affairs, to enable him to join.

Staff Corps.—Colonel A. Le Steele, officiating Commandant 2nd Native Infantry, in extension of privilege leave from 12th to 14th April 1871 inclusive, to enable him to join.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 3.)

Mr Heny Barkley Henderson, officiating Judge of Shahjehanpore, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Davis, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st May next.

Mr. Charsley Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, eighteen months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, together with ten days' subsidiary leave, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification dated the 22nd March last.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Assistant Settlement Officer, Mynpoorie, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June next.

Reverend James Williamson, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 25th April.

Captain John Liston, Assistant Commissioner of Nynee Tal, thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Smith, M.D., in medical charge of the Civil Station of Muttra, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that Station.

Mr. Samuel Bond, officiating Civil Surgeon of Oraie, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Percy Gough, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Jhansie Division.

The Reverend Edward Godfrey, M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of Landour.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, Benares Division, with effect from the 1st May or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Captain F. D. M. Brown, Executive Engineer, Ganges River Works, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Benares Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. Clarke, or until further orders.

Mr. T. G. B. Atkinson is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. G. Greig is appointed to act as a temporary Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in these Provinces.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. P. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Special leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant S J. Lambert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade 2nd division, Agra Canal, for three months, with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is relieved of the charge of the Rohilkhund Canals Division, and is appointed to the special duty of preparing the designs and estimates of the Sardah and other Canals.

Mr. O. Philpott, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Rohilkhund Canals Division.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 5s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	British Consul	Raymond	London, Jan. 1.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Esk	Evans	Falmouth & Bremen.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Jeypore	McMillan	Liverpool.
	A. R. Hydroos	Nacoda	Malabar Coast and Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Antrim, O'Neil, to Liverpool.

Ship Varuna, Clare, to London via Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Virago, to Liverpool.

Ship Statesman, to Hongkong.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Glen Isla, to Calcutta via Madras.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
2	Glenartney (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, April 15.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Camorta, April 25,
	Berbice	Latto	Bombay, April 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 50 boxes brandy, E M Setna ; 10 bales demy paper and 23 cases foolscap paper, H J H Isack ; 30 cases oilmanstore, R Angus & Co ; 12 packages wall paper, A H Tyebjee.

Sir John Lawrence, 39 cases port and 2 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

The Tweed, 92 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Michael Angelo, 2 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sydney Eggers, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 13 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

City of Pekin, 25 boxes clay tobacco pipes, A H G Hoosen.

FROM CLYDE.

Kingdom O'Fife, 250 casks coal pitch, C Khetsey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Challenge, 63 bales cotton, J Jairaj ; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram

Robert Kerr, 15 bales cotton, R D Cama & Co.

Virago (s), 200 bales wool, G Sigg & Co.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, G H Fazul & Co.

Romania, 24 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Thackersey & Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram.

Gataneau, 175 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy.

Americana, 100 bales cotton, J Vuria ; 625 bundles coir yarn H T H Remtoola.

Euxine, 101 bales cotton, Richard Martin ; 78 bales cotton, H Jummmull ; 65 bales cotton, C Madowdass ; 50 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee ; 600 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

Western Bell, 53 bales cotton, L Tozpall ; 65 bales cotton, G Buldew ; 27 bales cotton, G Visram.

St. Fillans, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co ; 2,500 hundles, coir yarn, S S Narralwala ; 600 bundles linseed, W Nicol & Co.

Seaforth, 680 bundles gall and 140 bundles bedda, N Heerjee.

William Fairburn, 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Prince Oscar, 2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Trent (s), 51 bales cotton D G Hoossan ; 51 bales wool, B Canjee.

Baron Macaulay, 50 bales cotton, K Vussonjee ; 125 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

Kirkwood, 500 bundles gall, P Narranjee.

Lorne (s), 300 bales cotton and 179 cases coffee, S Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 30 bales skins, M A Rehemon & Co.

Hydrabad, 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Barham, 20 cases ginger, G Mooljee.

Columbian (s), 44 bundles E teeth, B Vulybhoy ; 7 bundles silk, E Noordin & Co.

Sumatra (s), 3 cases ginger, and 3 cases cardamom, B I S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 103 packages coffee, W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 150 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s), 899 packages coffee, B I S N Co ; 81 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nimrod, 2,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydrabad, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 450 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

France, 50 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Nada (s), 50 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

Sumatra (s), 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Virago (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Australia (s), 25 bales cotton, 4 cases wax, and 14 cases olibanum C Nensey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 9 cases wax, E D Lungrana & Co ; 2 bales cotton, H A N Momed ; 74 bales cotton, R Hurkison ; 64 bales cotton, L Datoo ; 38 bales cotton, F Ameejee ; 51 bales cotton, S E Sassoon ; 28 bales cotton, B Pestonjee ; 200 bales cotton, J Ramyndass ; 60 bales cotton, T Ramchund ; 226 bales cotton, H A Esmall & Co ; 42 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 205 bales cotton, D C Tata ; 63 bales cotton, J Sobagchund ; 3 bundles coffee, E Noordin & Co.

Sunda (s), 117 bundles sharkfins, and 6 bundles fishmaws, P Damjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 6	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	
China	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-2.

MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GEDDES—ANDERSON—April 4th, at Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, by the father of the bride, Auckland Campbell Geddes, C.E., Bombay, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Anderson.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DURHAM—May 5th, at Girgaum, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. C. Durham, aged 37 years, 11 months, and 26 days, deeply regretted. Friends are requested to meet at her residence, next to the Ice Factory, Girgaum, at 3-30 P.M. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—May 1st, at Madras, the wife of G. Pulteney Johnstone, Esq., of a daughter.

PUGHE—May 1st, at Barrackpore, the wife of Colonel J. R. Pughe, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Carps, of a daughter.

TRAFFORD—April 26th, at Sherborne, the wife of R. W. Trafford, B. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—April 23rd, at Tezpore, Assam, Charles Alexander Bruce, aged 78 years.

HALL—May 2nd, at Nynee Tal, Caroline Matilda Gordon, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hall, of Allahabad, aged 1 year 11 months and 22 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

OUR London correspondent has drawn attention to a letter by General Balfour, written àpropos of a statement made in the budget speech or essay of Sir Richard Temple. We reproduce General Balfour's contribution to the "cowardly" criticism on the Finance Minister, and trust it will find a place in the columns of all our contemporaries. When Sir Richard boasted that he had managed to levy the largest revenue ever raised in India, meaning, of course, under British rule, he also said that last year's expenditure on the army in India was less than that of any year since the mutiny. And the statement he made, taken literally, was correct, for the total is a trifle less than the total for 1862-3. But Sir Richard omitted to point out that he was paying the same sum for a smaller force, and that his Indian total was further reduced by the transfer of a considerable amount to the much-abused Home Charges. This omission General Balfour has fastened upon and exposed in *The Times*. Now the suppression, if it were intentional, was a serious offence. But we do not believe it was intentional. Sir Richard Temple is not one of those who "look before and after" with a forecasting or critical eye. It is very rarely that he goes far beyond the tables of statistics furnished by his department, and with his habit of looking merely at totals and disregard of circumstances affecting their amount, it would have been strange, indeed, had he done more than run his eye over the entries just to ascertain what relation they bore to each other. Finding the expenditure on the army in 1870-71 was less than that of any year since the mutiny, he made a note of it as a telling fact, and used his note in the budget speech. It is useless to be angry with him for doing what he cannot help doing, or to impute to him any desire to conceal the important fact that he pays more for a smaller force, and consequently has no right to boast. It never occurred to him that there have been large reductions in the European and native forces; still less that "the actual expenditure has positively increased by about a million and a-half since 1863-64." He was the victim of his tables of statistics. Of course if he perceived that the actual cost had increased, he would have been eloquent in describing a fact so alarming, and would have drawn on his wealth of invention for a remedy. No one can doubt this who has observed the conscientious though superficial character of all Sir Richard's work. Nevertheless, making every allowance for his deficiency of brain-power of the more sterling sort, Sir Richard is not altogether blameless for the misleading statement set before the public. He made a boast of it, and before so doing, he ought to have tested the solidity of the ground on which he stood. In justice to himself, and to the taxpayers, he is bound to answer the comments of Major-General Balfour, to explain the remarks he uttered respecting the expenditure for European stores, and to tell us whether *he* can find any justification for the maintenance of the army expenditure at a total "fully three millions higher than it ought to be." For our part, while we see in the Staff Corps a source of increased and increasing expenditure, and suspect that the public funds escape needlessly through several other channels, we are not prepared to accept, without further proof, the sweeping general assertion even of one who has been "officially employed to control the expenditure of the Indian army." A statement from so high a source and of so grave a character, however, places the Government of India, both here and at home, before the tribunal of public opinion. If they are spending three millions or half three millions more than they ought to spend, it is not surprising that at the same time they are engaged in levying an income-tax, that they defer customs reform, and force the local Governments to raise all sorts of taxes with infinite trouble—it is not surprising, but it is without justification. We do not see how the Government can shrink from answering General Balfour without tacitly admitting that his heavy bill of indictment is true ; and unless Sir Richard Temple or General Norman refutes General Balfour, the public, on the strength of his authority, will be entitled to believe that the Income-tax Government is and has been spending needlessly three millions sterling every year. That three millions is in addition to the millions spent on public works, and the whole represents an amount of injustice and discontent no actuary could appreciate. If we could believe that the Committee of Inquiry would do any good, we should look for great benefit from a searching examination of General Balfour, and a severe investigation into the whole subject of Indian outlay. The Committee, of course, will some day examine witnesses on the special question of army expenditure, and there are very capable men at home whose testimony could be taken. Whether the inquiry will be pushed home is another matter; but whether it is or not, Sir Richard Temple is bound to plead to the indictment that he takes credit for spending less on the army, when, relatively to its strength, he is spending more. We say Sir Richard Temple, not because he is responsible for the outlay, but because he is the mouthpiece of the Government in its spending department, and because he zealously identifies himself with a policy of big revenues, heavy taxes, and vast expenditure.

WE take a malicious pleasure in reproducing the following paragraph from the columns of the *Times of India*, certain that it will amuse the public to observe how the defender of khutput exhibits himself in his flurry :—

> "A RECKLESS CALUMNIATOR.—Acting on the libeller's maxim—'Throw plenty, some will stick'—our daily contemporary yesterday reproduced [from the *Times of India*] certain of his calumnies against this journal. In addition to what we said on Wednesday in regard to these contemptible tactics (of one who ought to know better), we have only to repeat—that every insinuation or suggestion to the purport that this journal has apologised for, or could by any chance sympathise with corrupt practices of any kind, is utterly false in every possible sense. [Vide his own articles.] Whether these calumnies are based on malicious and blundering interpretations like the one reproduced yesterday, or on the tittle-tattle of ignorant gossips, there is not even decent excuse [not in your own statements?] for our contemporary giving the currency to these slanders—but the stigma rests with him. The effrontery of asking us to refute his own invention and base accusation, [that is, his own articles loyally reproduced in these columns!] will not suffice to carry off the disgrace of his having made it—but we can well afford to smile at that demand, though sincerely grieved, [bravo, Mawworm !] for the name of English journalism, that our contemporary is so far unworthy of himself."

IN another column will be found the official papers relating to the issue on Monday of a Government notification, offering to the holders of the 30 lakhs of 5 per cent. debentures, which mature on the 4th July next, the option of having the debentures converted into a loan to the Government of India bearing interest at 4½ per cent. for ten years, and thereafter at 4 per cent.

COLONEL E. THOMPSON, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT H. W. OSBORN, R.E., has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL FRASER TYTLER, C. B., was to assume command of the Allahabad Division on Thursday.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh was to have left Lucknow for Simla on Wednesday.

THE rich men of Lucknow are still distributing large sums in money and food to the poor of the city, in gratitude for the recovery of General Barrow.

IT is understood that the Madras Chief Justice has intimated to the home authorities his intention to retire from the service by the end of the current year.

THE Rev. John Fordyce has undertaken the editorship of a monthly magazine at Simla, to be called "Mountain Echoes." The first number is to appear on the 15th.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived at Umballa on Monday last, and inspected the whole of the troops on the brigade parade-ground, expressing himself gratified with their smart appearance and excellent discipline.

THE Dewan of Lal Madho Sing, of Amaethe (in Oudh), a very faithful and talented servant of the Talookdar, has, says the "Mofussilite," been shot by some unknown hand while travelling on horseback. The assassin has not been apprehended as yet.

THE Commissioner of Rajshahye has recommended Ranee Surnomoy, of Cossimbazar, for the Order of the Star of India. No land-owner in Bengal has, in the opinion of the "Englishman," done more for the benefit of her fellow-countrymen than this Ranee.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has, with the consent of the Supreme Government, directed that, for all attestations of powers of attorney by magistrates and judges, a fee of Rs. 2 shall in future be charged, and that such fees shall be realized in stamps, the proceeds being credited to stamp revenue.

A SUGGESTION, emanating, it is presumed, in the first instance from General Norman, has been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah to strengthen the north-eastern frontier guards. The suggestion has been agreed to, but the request, which has also been made, for a native regiment to be located there, has been refused on the score of expense.

THE fears entertained as to the unsafe state of the iron girder bridge in the Mohun Pass turn out, says the "Pioneer," to be unfounded. All the rivets that were supposed to have fallen out of the bucklings, &c., had really never existed, and in fact the other defects noticed from an unprofessional point of view are shown to be myths by "professional" demonstration.

AT the last meeting of the Sanatana Rakshini Sabha in Calcutta, the question of polygamy was warmly discussed by those present. The reformers are said to have had the best of the argument, and the president admitted the necessity of conforming to the times. The question is to be taken up again at the June meeting of this Society, which is said to be a conservative one.

WE regret to learn from the "Pioneer" of the death at Murree of Captain W. S. Nugent, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry Frontier Force. This officer died of consumption after a short illness. The disease was originally engendered at Kohat, brought on by several successive attacks of the deadly fever for which that station and Peshawur are so unfortunately famous.

THE storm which threatened in British Burmah seems to have blown over. His Majesty has repudiated any intention of departing from the principles of free trade, and though he has virtually monopolized the trade in piece-goods, his commercial subjects have recovered from their alarm. The Political Agent at Mandalay reports that His Majesty's conduct is in every way most satisfactory.

THE following is the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Madras Government, appointing a successor to General McCleverty in the command of the Madras Army :—

> "India Office, London, 4th April 1871.
>
> "MY LORD,—I have to inform your Lordship that in consequence of the information received from you by telegraph, of the departure of Lieutenant-General W. A. McCleverty, from Madras, with the intention of returning to England, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-General Frederick Paul Haines being placed on the Staff of the army in India, with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General."

THE titles of Chief Inspector and District Inspectors of Musketry are about, says the "Pioneer," to be abolished. In their stead the officer holding the former appointment will be styled Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, while the old District Inspectors will receive the prefix of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Divisions to which they may be attached. "This one of the great pieces of military reform which are being initiated during the present season of alarm. No real change will be involved ; and as the rose by any other name is supposed to smell as sweet, we may reasonably hope that the efficiency of this branch of the staff will not be seriously impaired by this stupendous innovation."

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that "on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 250,000 to the Bombay Municipality, with a view to enable that Corporation to carry out certain works connected with the water-supply of the town, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The amount is to be repaid in twelve years by an instalment of about Rs. 20,800 a year."

MR. A. STEINACKER.

THE lovers of music in Bombay will learn with regret that failing health has compelled Mr. Arthur Steinacker to leave Bombay for the invigorating air of his native country. We hope that he will recover rapidly and return amongst us to charm us with his exquisite violin-playing, and take the management of our musical gatherings.

We may say with safety that no man who has ever come to Bombay has done so much for the cause of music amongst us as Mr. Steinacker. And when we consider the close attention he devoted to his business, we are the more astonished at the amount of hard work he did in connection with the Philharmonic and other musical societies. Many will remember with pleasure the courteous manner in which he managed the practisings for the Philharmonic concerts, and the patience and perseverance with which he drilled the too often discordant chorus. An enthusiast in music, a warm friend and a gentleman in society, Mr. Steinacker has won the good opinion of all and the affection of many. We feel assured that many grateful lovers of music will wish him a pleasant voyage home and a speedy restoration to his former health and strength.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing. Surats better demand at reduced prices.

Fair Dhollera 5⅜d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes......£13,000,000...Dec. £125,000

Bills discounted ... ..£20,000,000 ..Unchanged.

Bullion ....£23,500,000...Inc. £500,000

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

HONGKONG, 28TH APRIL.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of goods have been recovered from the wreckers of the steamer Don at Ockseid by the native authorities.

News from Japan states that the country is politically quiet, although perfect unanimity does not exist amongst the Damios.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,180 tons and 500 h. p., Captain N. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut-Colonel H C Johnstone
Mr G Brunton
Mrs Inglis
Mr Prager
Mrs Bridge, and two infants
Mrs Bell, and two infants
Colonel Edward Thompson
Mr Joseph Reid
Miss Chaytor
Mr T E Rogers
Captain and Mrs Luxmoore, and three children
Mrs Colclough, and infant
Surgeon Major Brown
Major Champain

Mr J W Brown
Mr W Pead
Mr W Osborn
Mr and Mrs C F H Shaw, and two children
Mr Robert Pattison
Captain Macnaghten
Mr A Mackonochie
Captain Cockburn
Mr H Buckley
Colonel E H Fisher
Mr R Reeve
Colonel and Hon Mrs Montgomery Moore.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Sheldon
Colonel G G Moxon
Lieut Col and Mrs Marsack
Mr A M Clark
Mr and Mrs R B Carson
Mrs R Naylor, and 3 children
Colonel Scott

Master Osborne
Lieutenant Howell
Major and Mrs Godley
Captain Moriarty
Captain A Vallings
L'eut Col Francis
Mr Patten.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr W C Parker
Mr A Steinacker.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES INTO LOAN.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May 1871.

WITH reference to the Notification No. 3,288, dated 16th December 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to holders of the 30 lakhs of Debentures payable on the 4th July 1871 the option of having those debentures inscribed as a loan to the Government of India on the following terms :—

1. Promissory Notes will be issued for sums of Rupees 500, and for sums above that amount in even hundreds of rupees, the notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on the 4th January and 4th July in each year.

2. Interest will be paid on this loan at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum during the first ten years of currency, and thenceforward, viz., from the 4th July 1881 inclusive, at the rate four per cent per annum.

3. The notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the notes of the four per cent. loan of 1st May 1865.

4. No part of the loan now announced will be paid off before the 4th July 1881, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 3rd April 1881.

5. Applications in writing, from persons who may desire to transfer the amount of their debentures into the new loan, may be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any Treasury at which the interest on the present debentures is payable.

6. His Grace the Secretary of State for India will be requested to allow similar transfers of any of the debentures held in England.

7. No applications for transfer will be received after the 4th July next.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE above is published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 1st inst. and in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of yesterday's date. In a despatch of the 29th March, a draft of the notification was submitted to the Secretary of State, with a suggestion that His Grace "should issue an analogous notification in London on the same day (1st May), and make arrangements for the conversion of debentures at the Bank of England. Should you be pleased to accede to our recommendation, we beg that you will inform us at an early date, how far the holders of the debentures in England accept the offer made to them."

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

DHOLLERA, 30th April.—On the 24th instant we had a slight shower of rain, but it did little, if any, damage.

Our market during the early part of the week was dull, but is at present, owing to better advices from Bombay, firm and advancing. Receipts for the week show a falling off as compared with the previous one, and I doubt if we have received over 3,000 candies.

Sellers have now become so obstinate that, rather than part with their Cotton, they are pressing and forwarding it to Bombay.

Our market closes firm, and rates now rule with us equivalent to Rs. 168 per Bombay candy.

BROACH, 3rd May.—Our market has generally been moderately supplied ; rates as usual ruling several rupees above those in Bombay. Some very nice parcels are coming forward along with Cotton of most indifferent quality.

Actual experience places beyond doubt, that the very sanguine opinions entertained, and advanced so freely by some at the commencement of the season, as to the high standard of the crop, are not being realized in their entirety. Seldom has such a variety of Cotton been seen in this market, the crop in every purgunnah seemingly having ripened under different conditions.

The Baroda descriptions, with a few notable exceptions, and Broach proper, prove very poor in quality, as also Unclesur and Surat generally ; Jumboosur and Dej, Bara, and Raudero, on the other hand, having produced excellent Cotton.

The sentence (at the instance of the Cotton Frauds Department) of the owner of a quantity of adulterated native-ginned to two months' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 200, is having a salutary effect ; and the cotton of this style now coming forward shows much improvement upon our earlier receipts.

Up to 29th April 26,931 bales F. P., and 5,735 bales H. P., or in all 32,666 bales, left Broach. A few of these were old cotton.

WURDHA (Hingunghat), 3rd May.—Arrivals to this market continue scanty, about 100 candies being all that reached during the past week. During the last few days the weather has been somewhat threatening, but only a few drops of rain fell on Monday and Tuesday. The little business there is doing continues uninterrupted.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 3rd.—Supplies in our market are failing. Owners of Cotton are now talking of holding till after the rains. Last night we had a severe thunderstorm and some rain.

KHANGAUM, 3rd.—Since my last report supplies to this market have been on the decrease, only 1,400 candies having been received against 1,700 last week. The quality is very mixed, and as usual the inferior stuffs form the largest proportion of the Cotton.

SHEAGAUM, 3rd.—The weather for the week has been fine, but very hot and dry. The sky gets cloudy occasionally, and threatens rain, but none has yet fallen. Our arrivals for the week amounted to about 250 candies, the bulk of which was only second quality staple. Very little good quality is coming in now. The balance to arrive is now estimated at about two annas. In the immediate neighbourhood there is very little Cotton left, and supplies from the Poorna valley districts are gradually decreasing.

CARWAR, 29th April.—On European account nothing has been done during the past week, as no limit over Rs. 170 per candy F. O. B. has been given, and native dealers are free purchasers at Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 over this price. I presume they are buying on speculation and to lay in a stock for the monsoon in the hope of prices rising in Bombay.

Selection of New Sawginned is now becoming more difficult, as some very inferior Cotton has of late been offered, quite as bad in quality as the worst parcels of old crop. First arrivals led us to expect a good outturn, but judging from present arrivals a considerable quantity of the crop must be set down as inferior.

Our rate to-day is Rs. 175 to Rs. 177 per Bombay candy F. O. B. free of pickings. No new Coompta is in yet.

TELEGRAPH LINE PEPORT.

KURRACHEE, 5th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th May, 1-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 5th May, 11-51 A.M. ; via Turkey, 4th May, 10 P.M. ; America via Turkey, 4th May, 10-10 P.M. ; America via Russia, 4th May, 9-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fao ; Persian line right to London.

THE VICEROY AND HIS SHIKAR.

THE Governor-General left Mocndia Ghat for Pillibheet on the morning of the 26th. He will inspect the head works of the protected canal *en route*. The sport has been very good, including seventeen tigers, besides leopards, sambar, and goods innumerable. On the 24th a particularly successful drive resulted in four tigers falling in about three minutes within the cordon which had been drawn round them. "A more picturesque sight could not be conceived than was afforded by the long lines of elephants advancing from all sides, throwing out skirmishers and flankers, now sloping from some impassable quagmire, now stopping to form line, now driven back in parts by some fierce rush of the forest kings, a rolling-fire ever bursting out from some position or other of the storming party ; the ivy-green grass, nine feet high, furrowed every second by the wild rush of tigers seeking to escape—all this in a deep forest glade, once the course of an ancient mighty river with rounded pebbles scattered beneath in the grass ; the setting sun tinging all with brilliant colours, and the mighty Himalayas, rosy red, grandly looming over the trees upon the tumult and slaughter beneath." We have only time to add that on this occasion Dr. Fayrer's professional science exhibited itself in the way his bullets sought out mortal spots ; but except on this occasion a large proportion of the tigers fell to the Viceroy's own rifle.—*Pioneer*, May 4.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

A VERY serious accident happened on the 21st April to a young coffee planter, Mr. A. Allardice, in the Kudoor district, while out tiger shooting. The animal had been shot and apparently killed, when all the party approached to examine it. Suddenly it sprang up, knocked Mr. Allardice over and rolled with him some thirty feet down a steep hill till stopped by a tree. Here it tried to seize him by the neck, but he interposed his right hand which it caught in its teeth and worried. By this time the Gowdas approaching drew off its attention, it released the hand, and its victim tried to roll from under it. This motion again attracted its notice and it seized him by the boot. Fortunately, however, its strength was almost spent, it tore the boot but missed the foot, and a desperate kick in the face sent it rolling to the bottom of the hill. Mr. Allardice is a good deal clawed on the back and left arm, and his right hand and wrist are dreadfully gashed and mangled, the fangs having passed quite through the back and palm, breaking the bones of the middle finger. The apothecary at Chickmagloor (35 miles distant) was at once sent for, and Mr. Allardice was taken to his brother's bungalow at Baloor. He has since been carried into Chickmagloor, and is happily doing very well.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 2.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1871-72.

RESOLUTION, DATED ALLAHABAD, 29TH APRIL, 1871.

The Provincial Budget Statement for 1871-72, being the first ever prepared for the North-Western Provinces, contains many items which have not before been regularly estimated for, and some even which have never before been either received or expended. Several of the new entries are estimated for on data that are imperfect and conjectural. Such are those for the cost of the village police which is now under course of reorganization, and for the income expected from the commutation of police jaghaeers, and from the local cess payable on maafee holdings. The comparison, therefore, with the figures of previous years is necessarily defective, as the materials for making such a comparison are wanting. But this deficiency will be remedied and removed by the experience that will be gained in future years, and the system of account that will be introduced.

On the other hand, as regards the departments formerly Imperial and now transferred to Provincial services, the Budget Committee have had full materials for scrutinizing the estimates, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in none of these has it been found necessary to sanction any sensible increase of charges. Several items of increase have been caused by the orders of the Government of India having general application to the whole country and not to this province in particular, such as the order raising the pay of native doctors, the establishment of another lunatic asylum, the appointment of clerks for preparing the mortuary returns, &c. There is also a considerable increase in charges for official postage in all departments. A special grant has been made to meet [illegible] appears to be insufficient, and a further representation to the Supreme Government will probably be necessary. To balance these increases, retrenchments have been made wherever they were found to be practicable, and the improvement in agricultural prospects has been taken into consideration. Thus upon the whole, as shown in the margin, (A) the estimates of the Civil Department for 1871-72 hardly exceed (in spite of the increases mentioned above) the Budget-estimates of 1870-71, which formed the basis of the gross grants allotted by the Government of India to the North-Western Provinces ; and the net loss upon them is therefore almost confined to the share each has to bear in the Imperial deficit of £46,030 imposed upon the province.

The case of the Public Works Department is, however, entirely different. As explained by the Lieutenant-Governor in his place in the sitting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th April last, there is a large deficiency in this grant, amounting above £50,000, in addition to the share of the Imperial deficit ; and this is met chiefly by savings from the local cess and the acreage cess.

There are two novel features in the year's taxation —(1) the extension of the local cess to those of the temporarily settled districts in which the period of settlement has expired ; and (2) the imposition of the acreage cess in the permanently-settled districts. The receipts from these taxes will be mainly applied to the local objects of Rural Police, Roads, and Education. Under section 14 of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the North-Western Provinces Local land rates Act,) local committees will be appointed, and the account of receipts and expenditure separately balanced in each district.

The Budget as now balanced shows a surplus of £17,468. The Lieutenant-Governor looks confidently to officers in every department to use their best endeavours that the Budget appropriations may be in no case exceeded, but that, on the contrary, further economy may be practised wherever it is found to be possible. It must be remembered that all savings at the close of the of the year will be carried on to the credit of the province, and will form a fund which can be re-allotted in the ensuing year to meet the more pressing demands for improvement and increased efficiency.

ORDERS.—The proposals of the Budget Committee are sanctioned, and the Budget for 1871-72 is passed.

Allotments will be made to each department for the year 1871-72, according to the figures shown in column 5 of the Budget-statement, and these will be distributed by Heads of Departments among the several districts, institutions, works, and so forth, as sanctioned in the Departmental Budgets.

Ordered, that this Resolution and the Budget-statement of the North-Western Provinces be printed in the *Government Gazette*.

Ordered also, that copy be sent to the Accountant-General and to all Heads of Departments.

(A)

Department.	Net estimate for 1871-72, deducting receipts.	Net grant from India, not deducting share of deficit.	More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
Jails	70,704	74,979	...	4,275
Registration	—15,755	—14,558	...	1,197
Police	279,067	283,794	...	4,727
Education	97,393	90,400	6,993	...
Medical Services	35,994	32,528	3,466	...
Printing	29,564	24,233	5,331	...
Petty Repairs	1,801	2,555	...	754
Total, Civil Depts.	498,768	493,931	4,837	
Public Works	238,034	186,851	51,183	
Total	736,802	680,782	56,020	

N. B.—The figures here shown differ considerably from those in the Budget-statement, since in some departments, as Police, Education, and Public Works, only what formerly was Imperial is entered here ; in the Budget-statement the whole receipts and charges, formerly Local as well as formely Imperial, are shown.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th April 1871.

Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,02,187	7	1
Merchandize	3,84,205	7	9
Electric Telegraph	966	0	0
Earth Trains	3,792	4	0
Total Rs.	4,91,151	2	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,92,805	4	5
Decrease	1,654	1	7

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 5th May, 11-10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

CANNANORE, 5th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 30-000.

CARWAR, 5th May, 12 noon.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 84, barometer 29-44, fall of rain 1 inch 56 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th May, 12 noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 86.

THE House of Commons have been discussing the principle that the laity have a right to share in the management of the affairs of their own church. The question was treated throughout by all the speakers in a jocular tone, and much merriment was evinced. Mr. Hardy scored a point by the following anecdote—"A clerk, on Assize Sunday, struck by the apparent appropriateness of the first lines, selected the Psalm beginning

> "Speak, O ye judges of the land,
> If just your sentence be,"

without seeing that there shortly followed the lines—

> "And shall not Earth to Heaven appeal
> From your unjust decree ?"

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, is expected to arrive here about the end of this month.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY left by train on Thursday for Matheran, where his Lordship will spend the remainder of the hot season.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Acting Chief Magistrate disposed of a number of municipal cases on Friday, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 260-4-0.

FIRE IN A VESSEL.—On Thursday morning the British ship Juventa, now in harbour, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

THE RECENT WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that the Hindoo couple who were married the other day are to be excommunicated. We trust this intention will not be carried out.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Sturm	Pieske.
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Quadrille	Freikugeln	Voss.
Selection ...(Op)	Zampa	Herold.
Valse	Comet	Lanner.
Galop	Froh und Heiter	Faust.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Dugdoo Mulharee, aged about two and a-half years. On Thursday evening the boy was standing in the centre of the road at Matharpacady, when a bullock gored him with its horns, and he fell down on his face, the bullock trampling on him. The boy was removed to the hospital, where he died the same evening. The jury found that death had been caused accidentally.

HARBOUR SPORTING.—Admirers of the aquatic may like to be reminded that the regatta among the merchantmen in the harbour comes off to-day—W. P., and no doubt it will. We have not heard of many entries, but not a few will take an interest in the match between the boat of the Evelyn and that of The Tweed—we have placed them alphabetically. Five o'clock has been fixed as the hour of the start, the course from The Tweed to Oyster Rock and back.

LECTURES IN GUJRATHEE.—We have been favored with a small publication containing in Gujrathee three lectures delivered by Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, the well-known Parsee pleader, at the Framjee Cowasjee Fire Temple and the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on religious, moral, and social subjects. The lectures were delivered before large audiences of Parsees in the course of last year, and the present publication is intended for circulation among that community, to whom we have no doubt it will be of considerable benefit.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Two new professorships at Elphinstone College have been sanctioned. This will prove a blessing to the present staff, and very beneficial to the undergraduates there.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

WE have been much surprised by recent circulars, newspaper notes, &c., to learn that education on the other side of India produces impudence and boorishness. In this Presidency the educated Hindus and Parsis are as polite and well-mannered gentlemen as anybody could wish to have to deal with. It would be interesting to know whether the Bengali is naturally uncouth, or whether it is education that renders him disagreeable.—*Ibid.*

EVERYBODY knows the uncomfortable and unsightly appearance of ground-floor rooms in all houses in Bengal, caused by the dampness of the earth ascending the walls to three or four feet above the ground. This can, we are told, be perfectly obviated by the introduction of a course of thin slate in the walls just above the ground, through which the damp cannot pass. The plan is well known and very generally adopted in damp parts of England, and it should soon be as generally adopted here. The use of slates for this purpose has, we believe, already been begun by one enterprising building firm in Calcutta, and now that slates are procurable from the Monghyr Slate Works Depôt in this city, we feel sure that the example will soon be generally followed.—*Englishman.*

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Ibram Sumsoodeen was charged with being found in possession of a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 4, section 10, of R. O. and Regulation XXI. of 1827.

Utta Mahomed Shaik Jamal said—I am detective police jemadar in the Bombay police. On the 23rd of last month, I saw the prisoner near Mombadevi Road, following a cooly with something on his head. This was at about 9 o'clock in the morning. [illegible] Ramjee Jemadar, No. 25, was with me on this occasion. The bundle which was on the head of the cooly smelt like opium, and this led me to stop him and the prisoner. I examined the bundle and saw it contained empty tin cases. These cases contained tubes. I asked the prisoner about this, and he offered to point out the house from which he came. I went to the house, on the first storey. I found there in a room a quantity of opium spread on a piece of cloth on the floor. The prisoner said he had brought this opium from Ahmedabad. I took possession of the opium, and it is now in charge of the Commissioner of Customs. The prisoner said it was his room, and that he had hired it from Visram Jadhowjee for two rupees for three days I found Visram Jadhowjee in another room. He was cooking. The prisoner was with me, and Visram acknowledged having rented the room to the prisoner. The opium when I took possession weighed 48 pounds and six ounces.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the amount of confiscation was ascertained to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, and the defendant was therefore discharged.

THE OMNIMETER.

THE Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., in a letter dated 20th April 1871, submitted to Government, with his own remarks, a letter from the Superintendent Bombay Survey, containing a report of his trials on the working of the Omnimeter instrument, which, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, he (Major Laughton) had been requested to forward to the Bombay Government ; and recommended that as the instrument supplied to Major Laughton had been ordered to be sold to the Bombay Municipality, another instrument of the kind be ordered out for trial in the Rutnagherry district, as it would be found suitable there, and that, as proposed by the Superintendent, his report be printed, in order that not only Government engineers and surveyors in this and in other Presidencies, but the public in general might have an opportunity of learning and discussing the merits of the instrument.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT THEREON—"In addition to the improved instrument referred to in Government Resolution No. 1,861, dated 29th ultimo, one similar to that first consigned may be ordered out for trial in the Rutnagherry district and charged to the survey funds. The printing of the papers is authorized."

POLICE CASES.

THROWING BALLAST OVERBOARD.—A native was yesterday fined by Mr. M. G. Ranade ten rupees for throwing ballast overboard.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Rama Panda was yesterday committed by Mr. M. G. Ranade for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing certain gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 895, the property of Dhurnandas Jayadas.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Celeste Fernand, a Goanese, was charged with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and two rupees in cash, belonging to a Parsee named Dinshaw Pestonjee, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP BRITISH CONSUL, 1,266 tons, Captain C. F. Raymond, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP VARUNA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. C. Clare, will sail to-day for London via Havre with a cargo of 6,530 bales of cotton, 400 cwts. of linseed, and 339 cwts. of galls.

THE SHIP ANTRIM, 992 tons, Captain J. O. Neill, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,803 bales of cotton, 100 bales of gunny rags, 397½ cwts. of rape seed, 202 cwts. of horns, and 644 cwts. of galls.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NAREL.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the special train on Mondays from Narel is in future to leave at 8-25 A.M. and arrive in Bombay at 11-20 A.M.

THE Rev. W. B. KEER.

WE are informed that the Rev. William Brown Keer, who has zealously laboured among the sailors of our port for upwards of five years past as Harbour Chaplain of the Additional Clergy Fund, has accepted a similar position offered him at Singapore, and is expected to leave Bombay shortly for his new sphere of duty. We wish him health and success in his future labours.

THE HALSAL RELIEF FUND.

A FLOURISHING village named "Halsal," in the Beedee talooka, in the collectorate of Belgaum, was, about a fortnight ago, totally reduced to ashes. No less than forty families are suffering for want of food and clothing, and the burning heat of the tropical sun has heavily added to their miseries. Every assistance to these unfortunate sufferers at this critical time is most respectfully solicited from the well-known and liberal gentlemen of Bombay and other places, and will be most thankfully received by the undersigned, and at once remitted to the Collector of Belgaum that it may be properly distributed among the sufferers, and the names of the donors with the sum given by them published in the leading journals.—RAMCHUNDRA BHICAJI GUNJIKAR, Assistant Master Elphinstone High School, and late inhabitant of the above named "Halsal."

Bombay, 5th May.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ABSTRACT CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1871.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st Jan. 1871...... { In Cash	485 13 2	
{ In the Bank ...	21,884 3 9	
		22,370 0 11
Receipts during the Quarter, viz.:—		
On account of Income of Municipal Fund proper................	5,91,449 4 2	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate Funds...2,17,437 14 2		
Other parties, &c. 3,08,474 11 8		
	5,25,912 9 10	
		11,17,361 14 0
Total......		11,39,731 14 11
Payment during the Quarter, viz.:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On account of Expenditure of Municipal Fund proper	5,55,380 14 10	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate Funds...1,55,188 10 1		
Other parties, &c. 3,83,981 13 6		
	5,39,170 7 7	
		10,94,551 6 5
Balance on 31st March 1871... { In Cash	957 2 2	
{ In the Bank ...	44,223 6 4	
		45,180 8 6
Total...		11,39,731 14 11

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.
24th April 1871.

THE MINISTER AND THE BUTLER.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE disposed of a suit brought against the Rev. D. C. Boyd by his ex-butler in the Small Cause Court yesterday. The action had been brought to recover Rs. 5 alleged to have been retained out of the plaintiff's wages. The defendant denied the claim except as to 12 annas. His butler, he explained, to whom he had been paying Rs. 15 a month, left for a time in the middle of February, and he engaged the plaintiff on the same terms as his substitute. It was soon discovered that the plaintiff was not a butler, but only a mussal, and his services were so unsatisfactory that his wages were reduced to Rs. 12 on the 1st March. The plaintiff, he added, came from Dr. Rogers's with a warning that he was given to pilfering habits, and he was cautioned that he would be held responsible for the loss of anything under his care. Some of the missionary fowls, of the value of Rs. 2, were missing, and that amount was deducted from his wages. He was dismissed because the old butler had returned. Defendant said Mrs. Boyd had to do a deal of the work herself, and at a previous hearing promised to bring proof to that effect yesterday; but the plaintiff did not appear yesterday and so the case was dismissed.

THE DOCTOR AND THE "BAZAAR" MAN.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court a case was called, at the instance of Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy, a general merchant at the Arthur Crawford Fruit Market, against Dr. Fogerty. The amount of the bill, after deducting an erroneous entry of Rs. 5, was about Rs 100.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared personally.

The plaintiff produced a letter from defendant's daughter instructing him to give her the memoranda on which the goods were supplied and stating that on comparing them with the account she would pay the bill, and also the bill bearing her signature.

The defendant replied that if he had seen these papers he would have paid the account without any hesitation but that he had seen none until he was served with a summons, in fact until now in Court.

The plaintiff rejoined that he was afraid defendant would pocket the papers and go away.

Dr. Fogerty (with a laugh)—This is the first time I was ever suspected of thieving.

The Judge (to plaintiff)—All I can say is that Dr. Fogerty has a good number of dealings and causes in this Court, but I never found him do any such thing. What is the defence?

Dr. Fogerty—My defence is what I said before—that he never gave me satisfaction.

The Judge—He gives satisfaction now by producing the documents, but he is not entitled to costs as he did not present the account to you.

Dr. Fogerty—He never presented the bill till I got the summons.

The Judge (to plaintiff)—The Doctor was dealing with you and he wanted to see his daughter's account before he paid the bill, she being dead.

The Plaintiff—I would have shown him a copy of it when he asked for it, but my clerk was not in the office at the time.

The Judge—The Doctor never repudiated the authority of his daughter.

The Plaintiff—All the papers bearing his daughter's signature were in a cupboard and my clerk was not there.

Mr. Hormusjee—Perhaps my client exhibited a degree of caution—a superfluous degree of caution.

Dr. Forgerty (replying to the Judge)—I admit the account now, having seen the handwriting of my daughter on them. If it were Rs. 10,000 I would pay it.

Decree was then given for Rs. 100 but without costs.

MARWAREE TRICKS.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court Lawrence Antone appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information against a Marwaree:—I reside at Mahim in the town of Bombay, and am unable to read or write. I own a house situate at Mahim. In May 1870, as I was in want of money, I applied to Shera Indajee and Anna Nursungjee, two Marwarees and partners, also residing at Mahim. They agreed to lend me Rs. 500 on the repayment of the same being secured by a note for Rs. 750 and by a pledge of the deed and bills relating to my said house. On the 12th May 1870, the loan of Rs. 500 was made to me, and I executed such note as aforesaid, and made over the said deed and bills of my house. At the desire of the Marwarees I caused other relatives of mine also to put their names to the note, which was subsequently registered under the Registration Act. In December 1870 I was desired to repay the loan of Rs. 500, and on the 7th of that month I obtained the amount from one Goolmahomed Shaik Ruttoo, and paid the same over to the said Shera Indajee who tore up a document which, he said, was the note executed by me, and promised to hand me the deed and bills the next day. I took up the torn document and showed it next morning to the party who had written the note for me, when I learnt that that document was not the note which I had passed. Out of the Rs. 500 due from me I had retained Rs. 30, which I promised to hand over on receipt of the deed and bills. The said Shera Indajee also passed me a writing which, he told me, was a release from him, but this document on my getting the same read was found to contain nothing but names of persons. Shera Indajee, when applied to by me in the matter, subsequently denied that any payment was made to him or that he had promised to give up the deed and bills. I then applied to the late Mr. Moroba Canoba and by his advice filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for damages to recover the note back, but the Third Judge, before whom the case was fixed for hearing, non-suited me, and directed the plaintiff to sue me on the note at once, when the question of payment would be tried. Shera Indajee has not yet brought any such action against me, but has lately sent me a notice of his intention to sell my house in exercise of a power contained in my said note. Shera Indajee had left Bombay, but he has lately returned to Bombay, and, as I am informed and verily believe, he intends to leave Bombay shortly. Under these circumstances, I pray a that warrant may issue for the apprehension of Shera Indajee, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as applied for.

THE INCOME TAX vs. LOCAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that we know the alternative provided by the Bombay Government, you are probably more inclined to admit my plea for the Income Tax. The Government of India took the opportunity of its Provincial Services Resolution, to relieve itself not only from the trouble of checking the Public Works Departments of the different Governments, but also from the odium of a heavy income tax. It reduced the tax, and told the local Governments they might collect as much as they could instead of it. How much better it would have been to have kept up the tax at 2 per cent., to have made the grant for Provincial Services as large as possible, and restricted the expenditure to the amount of the grant. The alternative is before us in a new income-tax. The Government of India, in consequence of the strongest proofs that the tax pressed hard on poor people, raised the minimum of incomes to be taxed from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and then from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750; but the Bombay Government at once reimposes the objectionable part of the tax, and makes it reach to incomes of Rs. 100 or less. The hardships which have been exposed in Bengal will be repeated here, with the wearisome appeals by poor men before officers who have no means of finding out the truth of the appeals. If such direct taxation is sanctioned by the Government of India, it will soon be harder than ever to find

A CONTENTED MAN.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL BALFOUR vs. SIR R. TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As the letter of your Calcutta correspondent in *The Times* of yesterday gives world-wide currency to a statement in the Budget speech of Sir Richard Temple that the cost of the Indian Army has been reduced, and especially its cost in India, I hope you will allow me, as having been officially employed to control the expenditure for the Indian Army, and being therefore conversant with the facts, to make a few comments on the Indian Finance Minister's representations.

The Budget statement is that the total expenditure for the army in India and England shows a decrease of £316,000, and that the expenditure in India "*is less* than that of any year since the Mutiny." This statement ignores the fact that the army expenditure, at the rates of cost established in the year 1862-63, ought to be fully three millions sterling less than it *is*, in consequence of the very large reduction of English and Native troops that has been effected from that date. The actual expenditure has positively increased by about a million and a-half since the year 1863-64, although since that year it has been relieved of the cost of 15,000 European troops, of the Nizam's Contingent, &c., and ought, therefore, to be more than three millions less than its actual amount.

Sir R. Temple says that the expenditure in India (£12,410,000) "is less than that of any year since the Mutiny." It is true that it is nominally £510 less than the expenditure of 1862-63, but this difference of £510 on an expenditure of so many millions hardly warrants such a boast, in face of the three facts—1, that this local reduction of expenditure is all there is to show for a local reduction of troops who cost fully two millions sterling; 2, that the total expenditure for the smaller force has increased by £1,445,064; 3, that by Sir R. Temple's admission a good deal of the apparent increase in England and diminution in India is really a mere transfer of account (by the present payment in England of officers on furlough).

As Sir R. Temple intimates that the annual increase in the expenditure for European stores, averaging for the last three years much more than double the amount spent for a larger army in 1862-63, is partly due to the introduction of new weapons, it would be desirable to know whether the total amount for new rifles supplied to India has accounted for, or even approached, the excess of this expenditure in a single one of those years.

I am sorry to say that the annual Indian Army expenditure appears to me now fully three millions higher than it ought to be, and I cannot conceive any justification for it.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BALFOUR, Major-General.

London, April 11.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday after Easter, 7th May.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—First celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 348.

4-45 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 297 157, part iii, and 335.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 22 and 302.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 310, 256, and 368.

The offertories to be devoted to the choir fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 141 (Blest are the pure in heart) and 92 (Glory be to Jesus.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 117 (Jesus lives!), 161 (O God of Hosts, the mighty Lord), and 118 (Jesu, the world's redeeming Lord.)

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 350, appendix.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 139, 195, and 15.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

BOMBAY BAPTIST MISSION.

7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.

6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

A TRUE BILL.

(*Indian Economist.*)

THE *Times of India*, in reply to the complaint that it had appropriated from our columns without acknowledgment what it calls "the two leading principles of federal finance," declares that it did not take them from the *Indian Economist*, but from *India as it May Be*, published nearly 20 years ago. But the passage adduced from Mr. Campbell's book does not bear out the statement. We should not notice the matter however, but that the writer makes the following retort:—

"This claim for sole originality in dealing with public questions, and this assertion of patent proprietorship in financial exposition, comes with the worst possible grace from a writer who a few weeks back (as we noticed from an extract in our daily contemporary) put forward as a "discovery" of his own, and which had cost him extraordinary labour, a gross plagiarism adopted from a minute by Mr. Dampier, recently Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government."

If such a charge has been preferred against us, we have never seen it, and as we have never had the pleasure of reading a minute of Mr. Dampier's upon any subject, so far as we remember, it is hard to see how we could have borrowed anything from him. The *Times of India* is a signal offender against this journal. It never quotes us, and yet lives upon us, and is the only journal in the country that deals so unhandsomely with a contemporary.

A complimentary reference to the Editor of this journal made by Colonel Strachey towards the close of his very able speech in Council upon the subject of Customs duties, has led to a discussion as to the real originator of the idea that it is our true policy in India to abolish such duties altogether. The *Indian Daily News* claims the suggestion as the Hon. Mr. Strachey's, while the *Times of India* declares it to be Mr. George Campbell's. The truth is the suggestion is a very old one indeed, and the only merit which the Editor of this journal can lay claim to in connection therewith, is the same as that which belongs to him in connection with some other reforms. He has familiarized the public mind with them, and fastened them as articles of belief therein where formerly they were mere casual notions. What is so unworthy on the part of the *Times of India* is this: that while every distinctive doctrine with which the journal is associated has been derived from the Editor of the *Indian Economist*, and from him only it takes studious and almost ludicrous pains to attribute them to others, or to pass them off as its own. It will give the credit of them to any and every one rather than to the writer who has the merit of having demonstrated what may or may not have been suggested before. For ourselves we have never taken the trouble to enquire whence the suggestions may have originally come. We have striven to make what we believed to be *true* opinions prevail, and in doing so persistently have come to be identified with them as our own. It would be affectation to profess to conceal from ourselves that we have had more to do with the formation of public opinion in India in the last few years than any other of its publicists. The *Times of India* ought to have said this for us, "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country, and in his father's house."

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 30th April 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 30th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Exports for Week ending 30th April 1871. Half Pressed. Bales.	Exports for Week ending 30th April 1871. — Dokras.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1871. Half Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1871. — Dokras.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1870. Full Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1870. Half Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 30th April 1870. — Dokras.
Nagpore	......	......	......	......	179	......	......	218	920
Wurdah	558	......	90	8,777	5,032	101	7,458	9,699	25
Poolgaon	......	329	......	......	2,807	......	......	4,307	487
Chandoor	......	66	......	......	312	......	......	1,183	202
Budnaira	......	......	......	17,362	4,143	6	27,202	10,338	132
Oomraotee	2,991	121	......	30,148	2,788	......	......	......	......
Moortizapore	......	481	577	......	6,800	1,706	......	6,440	356
Akolah	......	......	......	......	386	103	......	3,060	733
Sheagaum	788	771	138	11,648	19,746	1,547	15,290	15,461	4,848
Khamgaum	2,887	156	......	61,810	3,789	3,914	22,761	1,533	290
Nandoorah	......	......	......	625	2,130	249	19,768	5,692	1,267
Mulkapore	......	......	......	......	......	2,729	......	......	1,336
Boorhanpore	......	......	196	......	......	5,947	......	......	4,759
Khundwah	......	......	1,384	......	......	2,247	......	......	6,383
Seonee	......	......	......	......	......	883	......	......	6,312
Sohagpore	......	......	450	......	......	12,769	......	......	2,312
Gurrawarra	......	......	316	......	......	4,580	......	......	......
Bagra	......	......	101	......	......	1,778	......	......	......
Bunkerry	......	......	......	......	......	69	......	......	......
Elarsee	......	......	......	......	......	597	......	......	818
Total...	7,224	1,924	3,500	1,30,370	48,020	45,257	92,483	58,219	31,150

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.		1869-70.
Full-pressed......	130,370		92,483
Half-pressed......	48,020		58,219
Dokras ... 45,257 / 3 =	15,086	31,150 / 3 =	10,383
	193,476		161,085

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 4th May 1871.

THE LATE Mrs. MANNING.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

INDIA has lost a sincere friend and admirer in Mrs. Manning, the author of that able and well-known work—"Ancient and Mediæval India." She died on the 1st of April, after only a few days' illness, in the 78th year of her age. She was one of the originators of the "Indian Association" recently established in London for the moral and social advancement of our country. Her last act will be ever remembered with melancholy interest by the Hindu community, and especially by those who are interested in Native Female Education. A private letter, dated London, 31st March, informs us that Mrs. Manning undertook to publish in England at her own expense, in pamphlet form, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's recent lecture on "Native Female Improvement" at the Bengal Social Science Association, and distribute it among friends.

INDIGENOUS JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE.

THE *Indian Daily News* tells an anecdote illustrating the native idea of joint stock companies. A cunning native, it appears, started a joint stock company to trade in rice. He induced the people to believe that if they paid their shares, to an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of purchasing rice from the eastern districts, they could obtain their daily supplies free of cost. At the end of each year, when the accounts are made up and the profits ascertained, the same would be divided among them. "I got my idea," said the native, "from the *sahibs*. The Great Eastern Hotel," said he, "has a very large number of shareholders, and they got all they wanted from the hotel without paying for it. Each shareholder was provided with a ticket, and he had only to show the ticket to get all that he wanted." "Capital idea that," said the shareholders, and each paid Rs. 10 as his first call. The great joint stock company came into life, a large godown was stocked with rice, but as soon as the stock was eaten the company went into liquidation. The projector soon after disappeared. The shareholders now accuse the directors of having eaten too much.

BALL IN AID OF THE DRAMATIC SICK FUND.

("ASMODEUS" IN THE *Pioneer*.)

TALKING of balls, there was rather a pleasant one given at Willis' Rooms last Wednesday (April 5), in aid of the Dramatic Sick Fund. True it was Holy Week, but "the poor players" are debarred from having balls on the nights that virtuous and properly behaved people have theirs. The former are obliged to take what cessation from work to enjoy themselves they can, and so some of the theatres being closed, they chose last Wednesday for that purpose, at the same time helping a deserving charity. I certainly did not agree with the remark made to me soon after entering the ball-room by a highly ornamented gentleman got up to an alarming extent, who said that "if they had had the ball on Good Friday they would have done better!" While disgusted at the remark, I could not help laughing at its absurdity also, which seemed to offend the party, for he moved away, and I saw him inquiring who I was, and shaking his head as if he considered there was something wrong about me. It is really wonderful the feeling that pervades the middle class, in London especially, about Good Friday. It has come to be looked upon as a festival and day of rejoicing almost equal to Christmas, and to be kept by any amount of revelry and excess. The drunkenness is immense this day, I am told, and excursion trains bring back late at night freights of intoxication no other time can equal. But these are the poor common herd. My heavy middle-class swell should have known better, and yet he spoke in good faith, I am sure, and really thought Good Friday would have been a capital night for a ball. But to return. The rooms did not begin to fill until nearly 11-30, and then there was a good sprinkling of the profession (the female part of it), mixed up with what a fair manageress called "a rather outside lot." Nothing incorrect, please understand. On the Ash Wednesday ball last year Miss Mabel Grey had got in, and great was the row in consequence, the lady patronesses insisting on her expulsion, and Mabel insisting on remaining because she had been on the stage. The men who brought her there should have known better, for though the profession may not be all we should wish, yet the respectable portion of it should not be insulted by having to associate with those whom it would be impossible to insult. However, there were no Mabels this time, ladies' tickets being procurable from the patronesses only, who had exercised a strict supervision, and though the presence of one lady, no longer in her *premiere jeunesse*, was commented on, it was explained that she had cast her old skin, put aside the ways and garments of Babylon, and become a British matron, and behaving as such. The beauty was not very remarkable. Miss Herbert has been very ill lately, and was not looking her best, but there were Miss Litton, Miss Bufton, Miss Swanborough, Miss Bishop, Miss Florence Everslea (I wonder what her real name is), Miss Maud Egerton (*see* Eliza Brown, I should fancy), Miss Bella Moore, Miss Amy Sheridan, and one or two others that looked well enough. I could not help being struck with great sameness of expression and feature among what I may term the second or third rate actresses, the young ladies who *figure* as the French say (and do a good deal of that), burlesque charmers, who depend chiefly upon impudence and a good pair of legs. Pretty after a sort no doubt they were, but it was a common sort, with no style about it. The same eyes, the same shaped face, but especially the same expression running through all—a kind of cross between a milliner "young lady" (and some of them not quite so good as that) and a fast barmaid. Their get-up was loud, and their popularity evident by some diamond rings, &c., but the style was indeed very outside. There was one young lady from the Gaiety troupe, a Miss Love, I believe, who was covered with jewellery, pitchforked on her, and then the speech of these young persons betrayed them sadly. I was fortunate enough to get under Miss Litton's wing at the patronesses' supper table, and I did not pass at all an unpleasant evening. Seated opposite the fair manageress of the Court Theatre between Maggie Brennan and Kate Bishop, with Gilbert, the successful author of the Palace of Truth and other pieces, on one side of Miss Brennan, and Knight of the Record Office near him, we formed rather a jolly set. Gilbert full of quips and cranks, Knight coming in with some quietly humorous remark, Miss Brennan the soul of fun, well backed up by her chief, and Miss Bishop quiet and lady-like, with an arch look in the eyes too that spoke of—of a variety things. A very promising young actress is Miss Bishop, natural and unaffected, and, if I mistake not, will tread in the steps of poor Nelly Moore now gone, Miss Robertson, and—well really I cannot remember at this moment any more. The list of our clever lady-like young actresses is, I am sorry to say, soon exhausted, and I look in vain for the rising stars. Some are risen indeed, but I do not see the supply keep up the demand. Burlesque swallows them up. Has the young aspirant a pretty face, has she "cheek," a little voice, no matter how little, a figure she does not mind showing, then she will do. Genteel comedy, my dear sir, is all very well, but it is slow, and "the patrons of the drama" must be amused. Comedy, however, does assert itself, I am glad to say, and at the Court Theatre, the Vaudeville, the Prince of Wales, and the Haymarket it draws well. I am in great hopes of seeing burlesque kept within due limits yet, and relegated to the Strand and the Gaiety, its proper homes. Well, we enjoyed our supper. Under the direction of the gentlemen the three ladies before mentioned eschewed the champagne (a dreadful compound) and drank Bass instead. Everybody was very jolly, and dancing was kept up with vigour. A good many languid swells who had come to look on, remained to be actors in the scene; there were some quiet flirtations and some that were a little too *prononcés*. Couples lingered about the stairs and seemed desirous of making explorations in the higher regions; some of the Gaiety young ladies evidently thought they were doing [illegible] gentlemen made a great row in the supper room (it was supposed they were doing toasts and speeches), and an elderly lady was discovered fast asleep and inarticulate when aroused in the tea-room. I put my fair trio into their carriage about 4 A.M. "A delightful evening," "so nice;" "oh! I have enjoyed myself"—and general chorus "Good-bye dear, there is a rehearsal at 11."

Dr. DOELLINGER'S MANIFESTO.

(*Saturday Review*, April 8.)

WHEN it was reported the other day that another fortnight had been allowed to Dr. Döllinger by the ecclesiastical authorities at Munich to make up his mind whether he would submit to the new dogmas of the Vatican Council, nobody felt the least doubt as to what would be his decision. Whether he has yet been actually suspended we are not able to say, though such is most likely the case. His suspension, and perhaps excommunication, is at all events a mere question of days, for his request to be allowed a hearing before the forthcoming Assembly of German Bishops at Fulda, or before a Commission of the Cathedral Chapter appointed by the Archbishop of Munich, will certainly not be granted. The Archbishop, in fact, as his eminent petitioner can hardly fail to be aware, has practically no power to grant it in the present condition of things in the Church. He is a mere puppet in the hands of the Curia. The doctrine long taught by Ultramontanes in the teeth of all ecclesiastical precedent and tradition, that the Pope has "ordinary jurisdiction" in every diocese of Christendom, reduces bishops to the position of mere vicars of the Sovereign Pontiff, holding office during his pleasure, and bound in all things to act as he may direct them, on pain of deprivation. The present Archbishop of Munich is a pious and well-meaning man, of no literary or theological attainments, but disposed to liberal views as far as he can be said to have any views, and accustomed to look up with the greatest deference to the Provost of the Royal Chapter and Professor of Ecclesiastical History, whose high character and profound learning he has had the good sense to appreciate. But this is not the first time he has been made to feel his own insignificance in the eyes of Rome. His representations of the Munich Congress in 1863 were overruled by the Papal Nuncio, and he was made the recipient of a Brief indirectly but unmistakeably condemning what had met with his full approval. At the Council he was one of the Opposition, and gave his *non placet* to the decrees which he has now formally accepted, and which he finds himself compelled—no doubt reluctantly enough—to enforce on others. Like so many of his episcopal colleagues, he is understood to accept it in some non-natural sense, but that does not diminish his own responsibility, nor help those who are too honest, and too well alive to the gravity of the issues involved, to follow so pernicious an example.

Our present concern, however, is with Dr. Döllinger, not with his judges, and we propose to place before our readers some account of his solemn declaration handed in on March 28 to the Archbishop, explaining his reasons for being unable to submit to the Vatican decrees. He begins with expressing his desire to be heard before the Assembly of German Bishops about to be held at Fulda, and states his readiness to prove before them the following five propositions:—(1) that the passages of Scripture on which Papal infallibility is based are otherwise interpreted by all the Fathers, without exception, and that he is bound by his vow to interpret Scripture only according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers, not to understand it in the infallibilist sense; (2) that the statement made in several recent pastorals and other episcopal circulars, to the effect that Papal autocracy and infallibility existed from the beginning of the Church, is based on a complete misconception of her history and tradition for the first thousand years, and is in glaring contradiction to undoubted facts; (3) that the Bishops of Romance countries, who formed the immense majority at the Council, have got their views on the subject from text-books full of spurious or corrupted testimonies, such as Liguori's *Moral Theology* and Perrone's *Prælections*, or the writings of Cardoni, Ghilardi, and Schwetz, which were disseminated at Rome during the Synod; (4) that two Œcumenical Councils of the fifteenth century confirmed by several Popes, have decided the question of infallibility the other way; (5) that the Vatican decrees are incompatible with the Constitutions of European States, and specifically with the Bavarian Constitution which he has sworn to observe. On this last point he appeals to the judgment of the Legal Faculty at Munich, or any other in Germany the Archbishop may choose. Failing this appeal to the German Episcopate, he requests to be confronted with a Commission, named and presided over by the Archbishop, from the members of the Cathedral Chapter; he is himself the Provost of the Chapter of the Royal Chapel. And he urges this request, because it is no mere personal issue that is at stake—

> "Thousands of the clergy, hundreds of thousands of the laity, think as I do, and hold the new articles of faith to be untenable. To this day no single man, even of those who have made a formal submission, has told me that he is really convinced of the truth of these doctrines. All my friends, acquaintance, say the same. 'Nobody believes it' is what I hear daily from every mouth."

Dr. Döllinger then refers to a Pastoral recently issued in the Archbishop's name, though not written by him, which is full of suppressions and misstatements of evidence, but which might be fully discussed in such a public investigation as he proposes. And he appeals to several former examples of such public conferences in Church history from the fifth to the sixteenth century. He entreats the Archbishop at least to summon some kind of Conference of theologians and scholars, whatever form he may choose to give to it, to discuss this weighty matter, which concerns the laity no less than the clergy, and is especially a subject for critical historians to adjudicate upon. His own book on the *First Age of the Church*, he observes, has been honoured with the approval of the Archbishop and of Catholic Germany generally; but, if the new dogmas are true, it is based on a radical misconception of the constitution of the Apostolic Church.

If the new Vatican doctrine, which attributes to the Pope plenary power (*totam plenitudinem potestatis*) over the whole Church and every individual member of it, lay or clerical, is considered in its essence, it will be found utterly to destroy the episcopate as an apostolic institution, and reduce it to a mere shadow of its former self. The Pope is alone the real bishop in every diocese, and the nominal bishop is merely his commissary, and not the successor of the Apostles; he may be very powerful so long as he will consent to act in that capacity, with a purely delegated authority, like a Jesuit or monk invested with special Papal privileges, and in this sense the Bishops were promised, when at Rome, that by helping to augment the authority of the Pope they would be augmenting their own. But the Bishops of the minority saw clearly enough through this transparent sophism, and made urgent representations to the Pope on the subject—in which the Archbishop of Munich joined—only three days before the decree was promulgated. It was just such a universal episcopate that Gregory the Great in the seventh century repudiated with horror as a blasphemous usurpation. Dr. Döllinger then recounts the various abortive attempts of the Opposition to check the progress of the Ultramontane scheme at Rome, and the worthless testimonies by which the infallibilists bolstered up their cause. With all this readers of the *Letters of Quirinus* will be familiar. At every really Œcumenical Council the most sweeping examination of tradition has been deemed an indispensable requisite for the issuing of dogmatic decrees. "How completely on this point does the course followed at Trent contrast with that adopted at the Vatican! Cardoni's work, which was accepted at the preparatory Commission, and made to do duty as the text-book of evidences for the Assembly, would not of course have stood an hour's investigation." In all past Councils of the church making any claim to be considered œcumenical there is one alone which bears any resemblance in this respect to the Vatican Synod, and that is the *Latrocinium* of Ephesus. The physical constraint there exercised finds its parallel in the utter suppression of all moral freedom in the proceedings last year at Rome. The Jesuits indeed had carefully prepared the way for this establishment of Papal absolutism in Church and State by preaching the *sacrificio dell' intelletto* as the noblest exhibition of Christian heroism and the most acceptable sacrifice to God. And yet the present question is one purely of historical facts, to be treated by historical evidence. It is admitted in words on all hands that the Pope receives no new revelations and cannot make any new articles of faith. It only remains to inquire whether it is true that the promises of Christ to St. Peter have from the first been understood throughout the Church in the sense now put upon them, and that patristic testimony and the facts of history bear out this double claim of the Papacy to omnipotence and infallibility. To evade these questions by appealing to the special Divine guidance vouchsafed to the Pope is to argue in a circle, for the very point at issue concerns his possession of that special guidance, which has first to be historically proved.

The concluding paragraphs of the declaration are so important that we think it well to give them as they stand:—

> "And here I entreat your Excellence to consider that, from the nature of the case and by the express declaration of the Pope and admission of all infallibilists, the doctrine we are called on to profess is one of the fundamental articles, or rather *the fundamental article of the faith*; that we are here directly concerned with the *regula fidei* which determines all that we are to believe or not to believe. Henceforth every Catholic, when asked why he believes this or that, can only reply, 'Because the infallible Pope has so commanded.' This supreme principle of faith must, then, have been written as with a sunbeam in Holy Scripture, and can never have been obscured in the Church. It must have ruled the Church at all times and in every nation as a bright star, and have been the first principle of all instruction, and we await an explanation of the singular fact that for 1,830 years the Church should never have thought of making into an article of faith a doctrine which the Pope in his letter addressed to your Excellence on Oct. 28 designates *ipsum fundamentale principium Catholicæ fidei ac doctrinæ*. How has it been possible for the Popes for centuries to condone the denial of this fundamental article of faith in all countries and in all theological schools? Where was the unity of the Church, when men were divided on the very foundation of the faith? And, may I add, how comes it that your Excellence yourself so long and so persistently opposed the promulgation of this dogma? You say, because it was not opportune. But can it then ever be inopportune to give the faithful the key to the whole edifice of faith, to proclaim the fundamental article on which all the rest depend? We all stand giddy before the abyss which opened at our feet on July 18.
>
> "Those who would measure the tremendous significance of this last decree must be earnestly exhorted to compare together the third and fourth chapters of the Constitution, and to realize what a system of absolute, universal dominion and spiritual dictatorship they contain. What has now to be believed and acted upon by every Catholic is that plenitude of power over the whole Church and every individual member of it claimed by the Popes since Gregory VII., and openly asserted in numerous Bulls since the *Unam Sanctam*. This power is unlimited and irresponsible; it extends wherever there is sin, and can punish any one, allows no appeal, and is simply sovereign; for the Pope, according to the saying of Boniface VIII. (the author of the *Unam Sanctam*) holds all rights in his breast. Now he has become infallible, he can in a moment by the little word "*orbi*" (*i.e.* by declaring that he speaks to the whole Church), make any maxim or doctrine or requisition an infallible and irreformable article of faith. No right, no personal or corporate freedom, holds good against him; or as the canonists say, the judgment-seat of God and of the Pope is one and the same. This system bears its Latin (*Romanischen*) origin on its front, and will never be able to make its way in German lands. As a Christian, a theologian, and historical student, and a citizen, I cannot receive the doctrine. Not as a Christian, for it is irreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel, and the express declarations of Christ and the Apostles; it sets up that kingdom of this world which Christ repudiated, and that domination over the Churches which Peter forbade to all, himself included. Not as a theologian, for the entire genuine tradition of the Church is directly at issue with it. Not as a student of history, for as such I know that the persistent endeavour to carry out this theory has cost Europe rivers of blood, disturbed and ruined whole countries, overthrown the fair organization of the ancient Church, and produced and fostered the deadliest abuses in her bosom. Lastly, I must reject it as a citizen, because, with its claim for the subjection of countries and monarchs and the whole political order under Papal authority, and by the exemptions demanded for the clergy, it gives occasion to endless and fatal division between Church and State, clergy and laity. For I cannot conceal from myself that this doctrine, whose consequences brought the old German Empire to destruction, were it to become dominant in Catholic Germany now, would at once implant the seeds of a deadly malady in the new Empire just established."

Such is the declaration presented last week by Dr. Döllinger to his Archbishop, who has probably before now fulfilled the humiliating task of suspending him. The last clause, we may remark in passing, has already found a significant illustration in the conduct of the Ultramontane section of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin. That in condemning her greatest living divine the Church of Rome is pronouncing her own condemnation does not require many words to prove. Dr. Döllinger is the one Catholic divine of Germany who enjoys a European reputation both without and within the borders of his own communion, whose piety no Ultramontane has ventured to question—and Ultramontanes are not always very nice in their methods of personal attack—and whose rigid impartiality, as well as his profound learning, no Protestant scholar would hesitate to acknowledge. Of that invincible uprightness which has marked his whole life he has now indeed supplied the most conspicuous proof in submitting, at the end of a long and honourable career, rather to undergo the ban of the Church he has so laboriously and so faithfully served than to tarnish his reputation and betray his conscience, after the example of so many who sit in her high places, by swearing that black is white—with a muttered *e muove pur*. Doubtless he has judged rightly, even though he should not live to witness the triumph of his principles. If the party who prevailed at the Vatican Council should compel him to die an involuntary outcast from the Church whose doctrines he has never doubted, and to whose service his life has been devoted, he will at least be able to reflect that this testimony will not die with him.

THE ATTACK ON THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, April 9.

THIS Easter Sunday will be long remembered by Parisians, who have been prevented from enjoying their holiday in the usual manner. At five o'clock this morning a loud detonation aroused the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Arc de Triomphe from their slumbers; a large shell had burst in the vicinity of the monument, showing us that Mont Valerien was already astir. Up to the present time either the fort or the work established on the bridge of Neuilly has been firing intermittently, say half-a-dozen shells every quarter of an hour; and the Avenue de la Grande Armée and the upper part of the Champs Elysées resemble the Great Desert. The lateral streets continue to be occupied by the federal troops, who are beginning to show symptoms of fatigue, and to become impressed with the idea that they have been "sold by their chiefs." The object of the commander outside is evidently to prevent the National Guards from being massed in the neighbourhood of the Porte Maillot, but whether this is with a view of preparing the way for an assault or to prevent the insurgents forming strong columns of attack for a rush on Neuilly remains to be seen. The Turkish Embassy, which lies a little to the right of the line of fire, was seriously damaged yesterday, and it was feared that the Ottoman ambassador had been killed, but this rumour turned out untrue. To the left of the Avenue my baker, his wife, and son were killed, and his daughter had her wrist shot away. A large number of people are deserting the quarter, as Montrouge was deserted when the Châtillon batteries played on that part of the city.

The American citizen General Cluseret appears to be gradually assuming the airs and attributes of a military dictator. This morning he issued an order of the day, some of the paragraphs of which are amusing reading. "For the last few days (says the General, or rather the delegate of war), great confusion has reigned in some of the arrondissements; one might be inclined to believe that people paid by Versailles had undertaken—first, to fatigue the National Guards; second, to disorganize them." The cause of these irregularities is the constant sounding of the assembly, "to which no attention is paid, and this powerful institution, this army, the hope and salvation of the people, is on the eve of sinking under its triumphs." Citizen Cluseret, who yesterday advertised for contractors to furnish projectiles, then objects to incessant cannonade kept up during the last few days and the useless expenditure of ammunition. "The population is thus fatigued, people's minds irritated, and the passions excited. So that the revolution, so great, so beautiful, and so pure, runs the chance of losing its character and becoming feeble. We are strong; let us be calm." Citizen Cluseret announces that service is obligatory for all men between the ages of nineteen and forty, married or not, and that the National Guards will learn their military duties. Our War Minister does not explain how the beating of the *générale* to which the National Guards pay no attention fatigues those heroes, nor how he intends to lodge the immense force to be called out to save the Commune. Nor does he inform us why, after having abolished the conscription, this new Draconian law is inflicted on Paris.

Citizen Dombrowski has replaced General Bergeret *lui-même* as Commandant of Paris, and the ex-compositor who, we are informed, has been called to other functions, will most likely be engaged in the setting up of the type of despatches he was unable to illustrate.

The most arbitrary arrests are still being made, the clergy being the principal sufferers; it is sufficient to be a priest to be committed to prison. Yesterday the curé of St. Laurent, much beloved in his parish, only avoided the fate of many brother ecclesiastics by making his escape disguised as a market gardener. If we are to credit the *Univers*, which, strange to say, survives the general wreck of opposition journals, the Archbishop of Paris and the curé of the Madeleine were on the point of being shot yesterday morning as hostages. There is a rumour that even Citizen Delescluze, one of the lights of the Commune, has been extinguished just as Assi was, and that Assi has made his escape in a manner quite as mysterious as that of ex-midshipman Lullier, who implores the Commune to make him commander-in-chief as he has devoted much time to the study of military affairs. An unfortunate journalist who went to ask for a laissez-passer at the Prefecture was imprisoned as a reactionnaire, and poor M. Vrignault, who is a standard-bearer in a suspected battalion, writes in the *Bien Public* from "his retreat." The other day it was decreed that any National Guard refusing to go on duty should be deprived of his musket and his pay, and the authorities admit that orders were given to arrest M. Vrignault because he had not turned out with his battalion. "But (says this persecuted editor) my battalion is suspected and has not been called out:" and he naturally finds it hard that he, an old man legally exempt from service, should be thus persecuted. We are told that the shopboys of the Belle Jardinière and the Louvre, two monster houses, have refused to serve any more, and that the butcher boys are sharpening their whittles and making a show of resistance. One waits with anxiety to see how the Government of the Hotel of Ville will act under these circumstances. I have already alluded to the milk-and-water decree issued three or four days ago; but delegate Cluseret, in his order of the day, which appeared in the *Official Journal* this morning, says to his army of National Guards: "Form a patriotic police; force the cowards to march under your vigilant eye." It is very much to be feared that the attempt to call out the men from nineteen to forty will result in most deplorable scenes, which will render the yoke imposed by the Commune far more intolerable than it is to-day.

April 11.

We learn that the gentlemen who were to have gone to Versailles yesterday to try to open negotiations with the Government were prevented by administrative difficulties from leaving Paris, but that they positively started this morning. The negotiators have placed themselves pretty much in the same position as did M. Jules Favre when he pronounced his famous ultimatum—"not a stone of our fortresses, not an inch of our territory." The programme of the conciliators demands for Paris all the advantages for which Paris is fighting and which the National Assembly resists. Give Paris all it desires, say the men of peace, and it will lay down its arms. Now some of the demands of Paris are quite absurd—the demand, for instance, that the elected municipal council shall regulate the liberty of conscience. There is a charming contradiction in the very term, but let that pass. The municipal council exists to day, and is persecuting the Catholic clergy with a vigour which must rejoice the heart of the Antichrist Mother and the votaries of the goddess of Reason—why not the Abbess of Unreason? We have arbitrary arrests, sequestrations, confiscations of Church property, the plundering of religious institutions and the closing of churches, and it is asked that these queer constructions of liberty, equality, and fraternity shall be sanctioned by law. Paris too wishes to regulate public instruction, forgetting that schools of law, medicine, the Polytechnic, the Normal School, and the lyceums belong to France and not to the capital. Add to the above the ridiculous proposition that the entire National Guard shall remain armed, and it will no doubt appear to you that there is but a small chance of our negotiators finding a basis on which to proceed.

In the meantime fighting goes on, and it is a symptom of the progress made by the "bandits" of Versailles that the crowd of amateurs who used to watch their military operations from the base of the Arc de Triomphe, now congregate round the monolith in the centre of the Place de la Concorde. At the Arc de Triomphe no one is now to be seen but a solitary sentry, who keeps well under the shelter of a lateral arch and throws himself flat on the ground when he hears a projectile approaching. The monument has now been struck about a dozen times, but remains uninjured. This morning in the course of about ten minutes I saw a couple of shells burst within two or three yards of it. Yesterday, the firing having ceased for some time, a crowd formed round the monument, when Mont Valérien pitched a shell into the midst of them, and four people were killed and ten wounded. An attack in force by the Porte Maillot was anticipated last night, or rather at four this morning, but for the moment the Chouans, gendarmes, &c., seem to be employed in strengthening the position they hold at Neuilly, and have taken no advantage of the breach made in the gate.

The Commune is growing very apprehensive lest the Prussians, who have advanced their posts to within 200 yards of the enceinte, should lose patience, or resent certain irregularities committed by patriots. In the *Official Journal* of this morning the Commune condescends to remind its friends that the Prussians have rigidly executed the terms of the convention, and that no armed National Guard must venture on the neutral zone. The tone of this note is most conciliatory. The unofficial portion of the Government organ contains an appeal to the women of Paris by "un groupe de citoyennes." This wild rhapsody, among other things, declares that the masses of England, hardworking and salaried, are becoming revolutionary from social position. These ladies, who scout all clemency, conclude their appeal thus:—"Citoyennes, resolved and united, let us look to the safety of our cause! Let us prepare to defend and revenge our brothers! At the gates of Paris, on barricades in the fauburgs, no matter where, let us be ready at a moment's notice to join our efforts to theirs; if those scoundrels who shoot their prisoners, assassinate our leaders, sweep down with grape a crowd of defenceless women, so much the better! A cry of horror and indignation from France, from the world, will finish what we have commenced. And if the arms and bayonets are all utilized by our brothers, there will yet remain paving stones for us to crush the traitors!"

The conduct of the National Guards in the villages of Colombes and Argenteuil is said to have been so outrageous that the women of these places appealed for protection to the Prussians, who immediately marched a body of 6,000 men from Sannois to protect the inhabitants. The "federal" troops appear to have dragged several villagers from their homes, and on their refusal to serve the Commune to have shot them. What will the assassins of Versailles think of this ferocious conduct on the part of "les frères et amis"?

This morning a curious incident took place at the little chapel in the Place d'Eylau, which lies about half a mile south of the Arc de Triomphe. A hearse drove up with no one but the coachman and the body, and the priest and the driver had to carry the coffin into the church. On inquiry it appeared that a shell had burst among the mourners and the undertakers, who, in accordance with custom, had thrown themselves flat on their faces, but the coachman, unable to follow their example, had whipped up his steeds and had galloped on to get out of the line of fire, leaving the bereaved and terrified relatives to follow as best they could.

Citizen Ladislas Dombrowski, according to the official and ultra-journals and a despatch of his own, has inaugurated his appointment to the command of the Army of Paris by a victory which throws into the shade the brilliant exploits of Bergeret *lui-même* at Neuilly, from which position, however, he was finally driven. Dombrowski professes to have captured the village of Asnières, and to have driven out the Versailles men with great slaughter. I believe that when this feat of arms, which has excited the same sort of enthusiasm as when the news of the capture of Orleans by d'Aurelle de Paladines reached Paris in its proper light it will dwindle down to an insignificant outpost affair. As the National Guards felt rather hurt at Bergeret being succeeded by a Pole, a proclamation has been issued announcing that Citizen Dombrowski is a member of the Universal Republic and a friend of Garibaldi. He would have fought under that hero in the Vosges, but Trochu refused to let him leave Paris, and even imprisoned him. As for his military services, he fought against the Russians both in Poland and the Caucasus. Bergeret, his predecessor, is said to have been arrested on principle, as it is a Republican axiom that no Republican commander should survive defeat. But if Houchard and Custine were guillotined during the first Revolution, Hoche, after a defeat on the Rhine, was complimented by the Commune of that day and reinforced. However, it is whispered that Bergeret disobeyed orders, and when called to account by war delegate Cluseret, swaggered and swore that he would not accept orders from a man who had fought in favour of re-establishing slavery in America, and who, in fact, was an American citizen.

The *Vengeur* relates the following lamentable circumstance:—"At noon yesterday Captain Viel while going his rounds received a bullet in the thigh. He fears that this bullet was fired by his nephew, a young soldier carried off by force by the men of Versailles. The citizen Viel was transported to the Hospital Beaujon." This will give you a faint idea of the atrocities to which those Chouans and bandits resort, when they compel a kidnapped youth to shoot his uncle. It is true that the accusation reposes on very vague grounds. The same paper tells us that an "honest citizen" was reposing on his bed in the Avenue de la Grande Armée when he was aroused (*sic*) by a shell which entered his room "et lui a labouré le ventre." These cannibals respect nothing.

The elections for the Commune first ordered for the 5th, then for yesterday, have been again adjourned, either because hot work was expected, or on account of several candidates proposed by the constituency declining to come forward and accept the responsibility already incurred. Henri Rochefort, Edouard Lockroy, and other Republican notabilities have from various reasons declined a seat at the Hotel de Ville. The Moderate party was in hopes of being able to return conciliatory members, but this hope is deferred. In the meantime, the Central Committee continues to retain its influence over the National Guard.

April 12.

Yesterday evening Paris had just dined when a terrific cannonade and musketry fire was heard on the south side of the city, and every one concluded that an attack in force was being made, though it was difficult to explain why Marshal MacMahon should prefer running his head against the walls of a fort on a dark night to attacking the Porte Maillot, which is under the shelter of Mont Valérien; more especially since for several days past the Avenue de la Grande Armée and the upper portion of the Champs Elysées have been prepared for an assault. A good deal of confusion naturally reigns in the various accounts given of this affair by National Guards present. Some declare that the forts were not attacked at all, but that the federal outposts cantoned round Issy were assailed by the army of Versailles, and, taken by surprise, fell back hastily between the forts and the enceinte. The batteries on both sides joined in, and a night duel of artillery, witnessed by a crowd of people which had flocked to the Trocadéro, lasted till past midnight. A little before eleven o'clock a picket of National Guards made us retire from the Trocadéro; and this morning a battery was placed on that position with the intention of replying to Mont Valérien. Another National Guard account states that a heavy cannonade was first opened at 4 P.M., the forts of Montrouge, Vanves, and Issy engaging Châtillon and Meudon. At 7 P.M., silence reigned, but from nine till ten o'clock a fearful combat commenced, which ran along the whole line from Moulineaux to Montrouge. The attack was made on three different points, in front of Issy and at the foot of Clamart and Chatillon. The objective of the Army of Versailles was to seize on the fort of Vanves, and detachments of sailors had been told off for that hazardous undertaking. A little after nine o'clock the National Guards, driven from the outposts, retired, after a vigorous resistance, to the vicinity of their forts, especially round Vanves, where they joined some battalions charged with the defence of the glacis. When the sailors rushed to the attack, and attempted to board the fort, they found themselves not only in presence of the works but of the battalions massed round them. In addition to this the sailors found that they were insufficiently supported. Under these circumstances they determined to fall back, and the Federals, perceiving this retreat, commenced a pursuit, and rashly ventured beyond their trenches. There they were suddenly checked by the guns of Chatillon, and at the same time attacked on both flanks by infantry. Both sides are said to have suffered heavily in this affair, and the National Guard, whose narrative I follow, states that two battalions of Federals were surrounded and made prisoners. After ten o'clock the firing began to subside, and it gradually died out, but till driven from the Trocadero by Federal bayonets people acquainted with the topography of the place could tell by each jet of flame the work that fired. The scarlet papers, of course, abuse the assassins of Versailles for this wanton attack on patriots, and MacMahon is accused of desiring to wash out the stain of Sedan in Parisian blood. The *Vengeur* glorifies this equivocal success in such terms as these:—"During seven months of siege Paris was heroic and raised the honour of France. Seven days of combat have changed that honour to glory. People of Paris, glorify thyself! Thy noble blood regenerates France!"

The firing up the Avenue de la Grande Armée was excessively sharp this morning, shell after shell bursting to the left of the Arc de Triomphe and doing great havoc among the young trees and lamp posts. This bombardment has now been going on for a week, and it is hard to understand why this fashionable end of the city should be subjected to such harsh treatment by its friends. Had the troops of Versailles assaulted by the Porte Maillot this preparatory cannonade would have been comprehended by the inhabitants of the quarter who are now leaving their houses or living in cellars; as it is, every quarter of an hour half a dozen shells fall round the Arc de Triomphe, into the neighbouring houses, or sweep the avenue in front and behind the monument; the National Guards lie close in the lateral streets, a few innocent and incautious people are killed or wounded, and there is no further result.

One of the principal reasons of the present revolt was the nomination of General d'Aurelle de Paladines as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, and yet the Central Committee appointed Bergeret *lui-même* to the same post, and a couple of days superseded that officer replacing him by Dombrowski. Strange to say, none of the semi-official papers, not even *La Grande Colère du Père Duchêne*, find fault with these nominations made in direct defiance of the great Republican elective principle. One of the first demands of the insurgents of Montmartre was that even the chief of the National Guard should be elected by that body.

Another member of the Commune has resigned; there are, therefore, twenty-six vacancies through resignation in that body, two death vacancies, and Assi and others imprisoned. The Commune, in fact, is composed of only a over little half its complement, and few seem anxious to fill the vacant seats.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A QUESTION FOR A SECRET COMMITTEE.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* asks: "Who are the gentlemen who are now daily strolling about the streets of Dublin in shabby French military uniforms—kepis, long grey capotes, dirty red baggy trousers, and boots of most informal cut?"

MILK AS A COSMETIC.

THE use of cosmetics is common to all ages and to all climes. Jewish ladies, in the time of Solomon, and Christian ladies, in the reign of Victoria, have not been unmindful of adding to their charms by applying different ingredients to their skin for the purpose of preserving its delicacy and beautifying its appearance. Madame Rachel was neither the first nor the last artist in skin decoration, although she certainly was one of the most expensive to deal with. From the painted wife of the Indian chief, of the back woods or desert, to the powdered and rouged dowager who drives along our parks, the gentle sex are skilled in the secret arts of making themselves "beautiful for ever." We hear little, however, in the present day of the use of milk as a beautifier of the skin. In the country we have seen milk applied to the body in various ways. Pure cream, as cold as it can be obtained, is used to chapped lips and to scalds. "Skyblue," made lukewarm, is not uncommonly used as a fomentation, and rustic maids who have had their hands and face scorched by the sun in the harvest field, attempt to cool their skin and restore its colour by washing it with butter-milk. We have never known in this country any preference given for one milk over another for such purposes, if we except a supposed remedy for any soreness of the eye, *viz.*, that of forcing milk from the human breast into it, a quack practice followed by the peasantry of some districts, and said by them to be of peculiar benefit. For medicinal and dietetic purposes the difference between the milks of various domesticated animals has not been unknown to us. We have seen children reared on goat's milk in preference to that of cow's, over which it was supposed to contain more nutritious and digestible elements for the infant stomach. Mare's milk fermented and made into Koumiss has for ages been prized by the Tartars for its health-restoring qualities, and is now becoming widely known in England for its valuable properties since its introduction by Dr. Jagielski. But ass's milk, we are told, was the great favourite with Roman ladies! The imperial wives of the voluptuous Cæsars revelled in it. A Roman lady in those times went to bed with a court plaster of bread and ass's milk applied to her face. The application of this novel cosmetic, or rather poultice, gave her, on awakening, a very cracked appearance, but when it was removed by further washing in ass's milk her skin was considered to be sufficiently perfect as a groundwork for the red and white pigments with which the slaves decorated her face. Some fine ladies of that olden time took a bath of ass's milk as often as 70 times a day; and whenever Poppea, Nero's favourite wife, travelled with her gay retinue, she took along with her herds of asses, so that she might take her usual bath whenever she pleased. It must have been a luxury which the wealthy only could enjoy to such perfection. Should the popular Roman custom revive among English ladies we assure them also that their ablutions after the Roman fashion will not be inexpensive. We have just purchased of Mr. Deverson, of Edgware-road, a sample of ass's milk, which he retails at 5s. per quart. A sufficient quantity for a bath for a moderate-sized lady would considerably add to the daily expenses of the household. Of course, where there was a tendency to *embonpoint* amongst members of the family it would be still greater, as the displacement of the fluid, milk, would bear the same proportion to the foreign body immersed as happened with water when the Greek philosopher shouted the memorable work "Eureka!"—*The Milk Journal.*

THE LONDON RED REPUBLICANS.

ON Sunday morning, April 9, at a time when congregations were passing on their way to places of worship, the scarlet emblem of Red Republicanism, topped by an ugly-shaped cap of liberty, was mounted over the drinking fountain on Clerkenwell-green, in signification that the sympathisers with the Communists of Paris intended to hold a preliminary demonstration to the one at which they ask the attendance "in thousands" of working-men to show sympathy with "French Brethren" "now struggling to emancipate labour, and to found a real Republic." There was a larger attendance on the "Green" than at Trafalgar-square on Friday, but the listeners were principally youths from Southwark, the lower classes of artisans from St. Luke's and Bethnal-green, and Irish labourers.

The proceedings under the red flag were opened by one of the prominent Republican disturbers of the St. James's Hall meeting of last Tuesday. He energetically denounced the Versailles Government of France, and warmly urged that the sympathies of the English working men should be given to those who were fighting freedom's battle in Paris, and he described the Parisian party as the true pioneers of liberty, while, on the other hand, the Versailles party was shadowed out as being composed of all that was evil. Mr. Weston followed in a speech in the same strain, and proposed a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was desirable to hold the proposed "Republican demonstration" on any [illegible] indicated in a West-end park, and he, without particularly noticing the breach between the "Radical Reformers and the Republicans," argued that it was well not to disappoint the people after a movement for that purpose had been set on foot. He then referred to his own "Land and Labour League" demonstration in "the square" (meaning Trafalgar-square), and he acknowledged that the London Press had dealt fairly with the delivered speeches, and had fairly represented the objects of the League.

A third speaker, whose name was given as Radford, took up his position under the red flag, and described the Paris movement with which the English people were asked to sympathise. The Parisians were fighting that birth should no longer give a right to the fairest portions of the earth, but that the workers should enjoy the fruits of their toil; that the makers of clothes should not go naked as now; that the builders of mansions should not be obliged to kennel in holes and garrets. To "go in" for the abolition of the wrongs under which the people suffer meant, he declared, to "go in" for a Republic; and he urged that this would be for the happiness of the nation. Two other speakers, very young men, gave their views; and the meeting was then called upon to listen to a youth with a very weak voice, who spoke with remarkable earnestness and force.

This speaker, James Murray, described the Communists as those who were fighting the battle of the poor against the rich, and fighting, he said, that the poor might have the necessaries they earnt by their toil, in place of being starved to supply luxuries for the rich. He depicted the French wealthier classes, like the rich in England, as living upon the vitals of the poor, and this battle, he said, which the Communists were fighting now was the battle which the Prophets fought thousands of years ago; and it was the battle which Christ and his disciples fought. In whatever way the idle classes lived, whether on rents, on interest on shares, the people might depend upon it all the luxury enjoyed by those wealthier classes came out of the poor man's earnings. It was against this system the Red Republicans were fighting, for the Thiers party represented the rich proprietors and the system of robbery, while the Red Republicans represented Justice and the Rights of Man. He referred in tones of contempt to the "horror" which had been excited in this country at the "killing" of two Generals. These Generals, he said, were "killed" by an "outraged people," who appealed to the soldiers not to fire on their fellow citizens. He palliated these acts, and he spoke in terms of reproach of the English working men "sitting at home drinking their beer and smoking their pipes," and not expressing sympathy with men who were fighting freedom's battle, even at the risk of being shot like dogs if they were taken by the Versailles party.

The resolution was then put and carried.

It was then announced to the crowd that a collection would be made towards defraying the expenses of the forthcoming demonstration. Thereupon the throng lessened, and half the audience went off to opposition orators who were sharing the green, and were eloquent on the evils of intemperance. While the box was going round the chairman read the "Marseillaise," and this being ended, the red flag was dismounted, and the proceedings were considered concluded for the morning.—*The Times.*

SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE Naples Correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows under date April 4:—

There has been little to report of late as to the state of Vesuvius, indeed, according to Professor Palmieri, the lava ceased to flow from the summit on the 18th of March, and no fire was from that time to be seen in the craters, notwithstanding which considerable activity was perceptible in the interior of both cones. The principal cone has continued to throw out stones and sand with occasional detonations, and fire within it might be seen by any one who looked over the edge to admire the beautiful sublimates with which the walls of the cone are tapestried. The interior of this cone has almost a cylindrical form, and is about 24 metres in depth (between 70 and 80 feet). It has two openings from which the great proportion of the lava issued. From the bottom of this cone now rises another, a very small one, of the height of four or five metres (upwards of 16 feet), which whistles like a steam-engine and discharges diminutive jets of lava. 'It appears,' says Palmieri, 'to be gaining strength, for by day the cloud of smoke is larger and by night the reflection of the fire is visible.' In fact, towards the end of last week Vesuvius again presented a beautiful spectacle—flames issued from one and often two openings in the crater, at times with considerable brilliancy. 'This,' says a writer on meteorologic science, who signs himself F. L. Capel, 'is an encouraging omen of the renewal of eruptions during the next volcanic period in the first days in April.'

The *cause célèbre* which has filled the journals and kept all Naples in a state of ferment for a month has now terminated. It occupied, with intervals, 15 days, and as the first legal and medical talent in Italy was engaged in it the result was awaited with intense anxiety. The prisoner, Antonio Arditi, together with his wife and servant, was accused of having poisoned the father, Giuseppe Arditi, a gentleman of some position, who formerly acted as Quæstor of Naples. Arditi was further accused of having wounded his mother in the head with weapons of offence. The wife and the servant were acquitted, but Arditi was pronounced by a majority of seven of the jury to be guilty of poisoning his father with aconite, and of having wounded his mother in the head. Yet a majority agreed in finding extenuating circumstances in a case which has awakened a general sentiment of horror. The Public Minister then demanded, 'in the name of the law, in conformity with the verdict of the jury, a sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, for life,' which was pronounced by the President of the Court. Throughout the trial the strongest excitement existed, so that the court had to be cleared frequently, the only one

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present who maintained composure being the prisoner, who at times laughed, asked a man who was distributing photographs of him in court to give him one, and, according to a statement published in some journals, said to a reporter who, on finding his place occupied, exclaimed, 'What, will no one give me a place?' 'Yes, you may take my place if you please.' The President having pronounced the sentence, told the prisoner that the law allowed him three days within which he might appeal to the Court of Cassation. 'It is perfectly useless for me to appeal,' replied the prisoner; 'I thank you, gentlemen of the jury, for your amiability. You have condemned an innocent man. You will pay for it; your families will pay for it. *Viva* the juries of Naples!' Words which were received with applause. Thus has terminated a cause which has occupied more attention than the Civil War in Paris. It has elicited much learning, much eloquence, and a little more oratory, especially on the part of the Public Minister, than we should consider consistent with the severity of judicial pleading. But nothing is complete here without strong appeals to the feelings. The strongest point, however, in the whole case is that the majority of a Neapolitan jury discover extenuating circumstances in the poisoning of a father by a son.

PLATO IN PETTICOATS.

(*Saturday Review*, April 8.)

Our heading represents the climax of abuse reached by a character in one of Farquhar's plays, who appears to have been frightened out of his senses by what he evidently conceived to be a superior woman, though her subsequent assertion that "books sour our temper, spoil our eyes, and ruin our complexions" may suggest a doubt as to the fitness of the language employed in describing her. It would be interesting to know whether this scene occurred in Lent, for it is during this season that the session of bluestockings is held, and that the human being who for some unexplained reason chooses to wear petticoats rages uncontrolled, nightly addresses constituents and non-constituents, and spreads a thirst for information to generations yet unborn. To Lent she belongs, and in fact she is one of the mortifications incident to that season. There are some who complain that we have deteriorated in its observance. It is true that it is no longer thought necessary to make an excuse for going to a ball, that there is no more fasting than is implied in the fact that a second course must depend upon quails and guinea-fowls alone, and that more marriages take place proportionally than was the case formerly. But, on the other hand, there are several circumstances calculated to fill us with hope, and to calm the apprehensions of those who would make capital from such avowals as these. The *Spectator* was "in hand" a short time ago at a fashionable club, several women have partially covered their bodies—though it is darkly hinted that this innovation may be due to the recent prevalence of vaccination—and two men have expressed a wish to go to a political reception. Such signs of the times are not to be lightly passed over, even if we could not triumphantly point to the immunity from personal restraint which the superior woman enjoys and abuses. For forty days she successfully contends with fashion; at her shrine are offered up countless numbers of crude theories and undigested ideas, objects of art are displayed before her, and scientific experiments are made for her amusement. She is never more at home than in the lecture-room; "a pretty place; there saw a great many chymical glasses and things, but understood none of them." The modesty which led Pepys to make this entry in his diary would of course now be unjustifiable. A bad atmosphere, penitential benches, and forbidding smells are sometimes characteristics of the "pretty place," but they act only as stimulants while the devotee compiles a weighty abstract by the help of a notebook and spectacles, which, if it perplexes her own mind, at least adds a new terror to the dinner-table. Here like a donkey of an evil disposition, her neighbour may hang down his ears, and patiently submit to his fate. Flight is impossible, while no man could reasonably hope to indulge in a struggle with success. Plato and Copernicus, Leibnitz and Aristotle, are propounded at a moment when the future of the digestion is at stake, and the lightest topics are indispensable. At such a time a man's ignorance is particularly likely to be displayed; just as a character in a French play, on being asked the name of a bird, could only remark that "it flew when it was alive," so the average intelligence of the ordinary diner-out, with regard to the eminent names we have quoted, amounts to an impression that they wrote when they were alive. But what is this to fling in the face of a rampant middle-aged woman whom the acquisition of facts has roused to frenzy? Even were this seemingly safe assertion hazarded, a prompt contradiction would follow; the best line of conduct to pursue is to take refuge in impenetrable stupidity, perhaps even openly to prefer Shakespeare to Rossetti, and thus, incurring unequivocal contempt, be left in peace. After dinner the scientific ogress will pounce upon the timid savant, carry him off to some distant sofa, where heedless of his imploring cries, his chattering teeth, and the nervous agitation of his hands, she can pick his brains at leisure, and secure him for her next dinner-party.

It was said of a famous bluestocking of this century that she took no interest in any woman who had neither run away from her husband nor had any complaint to make against him, and that any deviation from the ordinary rules of conduct was to her a recommendation rather than otherwise; while her mode of life was accurately summed up by the statement of a wit, that she got up every morning at five o'clock to misinform herself. Her modern representative does not trouble herself much about the relations between the two sexes; she believes that marriage is the English habit of legalizing an increase of the population, and dress a covering of the body which the climate and the loss of a furry protection render necessary. No one would venture to express an opinion as to her having loved in vain, or at all. No one would venture to embrace her even *pour l'amour du Grec*. To use a beautiful simile of Colonel Hanger's, a man might just as well put his arm round an oak-tree with the bark on. She bristles with abnormal angles, which may or may not be caused by what she calls her dress. Yet in spite of her strong mind she is credulous; all depends upon the channel through which the information comes. Let a professor state that the pig-faced lady is part of his system, or that still more ancient phenomenon who gave birth to something which resembled a dormouse, and disappeared after running three times round the room, and she will obediently accept as truths these slight eccentricities of nature; besides which, something must take the place of Balaam's ass. Has not an eminent philosopher lately declared that there "is an increasing number of persons in the world who do not base their theories of life upon the great ideas which have long prevailed?" One of these great ideas was to the effect that no subject presented a more valuable field for study than the classical literature of a nation. Forty years ago the masterpieces of English writers of the last century were household words; now, the superior woman of forty-five is hardly aware of their existence. On the other hand, it is true she knows that she has a deltoid, that eating and drinking sustain life, and she probably can tell the exact distance of the sun from the Royal Institution, as corrected down to the latest date.

> Nulle science n'est pour elles trop profonde,
> Et céans, beaucoup plus qu'en aucun lieu du monde :
> Les secrets les plus hauts s'y laissent concevoir,
> Et l'on sait tout chez moi, hors ce qu'il faut savoir.
> On y sait comment vont lune, étoile polaire,
> Vénus, Saturne et Mars, dont je n'ai point affaire.

On these topics she shrieks, and scolds, and splutters. It was said, in terms which we abstain from reproducing, that Voltaire gave the French a very good substitute for the Christian religion. The class of whom we are speaking are tied to no definite exponent of morality. Their religious tendencies are undergoing a constant change; they are Calvinists, ritualists, and freethinkers in turn; now they may be seen listening to a sermon on the physiological aspects of marriage; now to a discourse on the vanity of dress; now to a recital of the inconsistencies and plagiarism of which Christianity has been guilty. It may be that the cause of this is to be found in the fact that the education of women is still in its infancy. It is not very long since the object aimed at was the concealment of knowledge, and at present a sort of astonishment is often manifested by women at their own acquirements. It is so strange a feeling that it must be imparted to others; *un âne parle, et même il parle bien*. In a few years we shall probably have changed all this; the stage of ostentation, as Montaigne called it, will have been passed, and women will be expected to know as much, and to display their knowledge as little, as men. The mere fact that no special name has been invented for her shows the general distribution of the belectured woman. Bluestocking is an extinct word, and the epithet strong-minded conveys no very distinct impression.

In the meantime the blue sock, if we may use such an expression to denote the infant of tender years who joins in the general movement, has much to complain of. She is the antithesis of the girl who spends five nights out of seven in dancing until four in the morning, and, as such, she deserves credit. When marriage was supposed to be the natural conclusion of four years' dancing, education might be postponed; but now, when the supply of princes is so limited and the demands of women are no less exorbitant than ever, it is as well that the cultivation of the mind should not wait upon the remote possibility of being carried away in a coach drawn by eight horses. The girl who wishes to make a collection of scientific or historical facts requires encouragement; they are far better than either monograms or beetles. As it is, she is half afraid of a date even when it is right, and when she has called it up into existence, regards it in much the same light as the unfortunate youth did the devil whom he had raised without any definite idea as to his employment. Patronised by the prig at dinner, when she happens to be invited to one, and relegated to the schoolboy in the evening, whose mind reverts to the athletic sports at every pause of the interchange of monosyllables, she is far more sinned against than sinning. The path of knowledge is a very hard one, and it requires considerable strength of mind to disregard the latent opinion of the social Arnolphes who still believe that the whole duty of a girl is *savoir prier Dieu, m'aimer coudre et filer*. She has her Scylla and Charybdis to avoid. It seems almost impossible to escape falling into the extreme of either vapid chaff or hopeless nineteenth-century priggishness. The disciples of the man who wrote in his diary "Lost a quarter of an hour to-day" are daily increasing in numbers; they have formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the strong-minded woman; these descendants of the Catarrhine monkeys have kissed each other—metaphorically that is to say, in order that we may not be supposed to contradict our former assertion. The generation of prigs which we are nourishing is in possession of many social platforms, and will shortly celebrate with due pomp, and of course a public dinner, the extinction of humour as a consequence of their unflagging efforts. It is one thing to be frivolous, and another thing to give tongue to the information supposed to have been acquired during the morning's work. After a long smell at a blue-book or a pamphlet on School Boards, the prig goes out fortified for the labours of the day, and gathers information with bee-like assiduity and a painful pertinacity. If he meets a man with one eye, his only object is to discover the exact sensations attendant upon that condition, believing that the pursuit of knowledge is under all circumstances justifiable; he will babble Communism, or prate of Church and State in a feeble voice, as his politics may lead him, perhaps even unbend to a discussion on the Poor-laws. At times he educates a prigling, for he has a noble end in view, and it is quite possible that in the Census paper of 1881 Prig will be as distinct a classification as Lunatic or Idiot. He cannot, however, hope to transmit his qualities by inheritance; from rejection and other causes, he is not able to choose the most beautiful and healthy women, so that we may confidently trust that no children will be born capable of asking questions immediately after birth, and consequently of contradicting those from whom they receive the answers. It is from the Universities and the House of Commons that the supply must come. Cambridge, which for a long time was behindhand, is now emulating Oxford in their production, and the prospect of a November Session is one which may fill the prig's mind with joy. The proceedings of the House of Commons are curiously dull, but what are they when compared with an account of them given after dinner by a well-meaning legislator, whose accent is probably provincial, and whose countenance you instinctively distrust? The prig's career during the remainder of the year can easily be sketched. In August he rises and goes abroad, in order to make in some foreign country the remarks which may have passed unheeded in his own; he returns with two numbers of the *Nuova Antologia*, which his knowledge of the language has enabled him to cut open, and he enjoys the satisfaction of stating his opinion on the financial state of the country without fear of contradiction. Much might be forgiven him could it be proved to his face that he had ever been in love, but the nearest approach to a flirtation which he is known to have indulged in, the only occasion on which he ever compromised himself, was when he once lent a volume of Herbert Spencer's *Social Statics*. It is needless to say that he was immediately asked what his intentions were. Very different, however, is the fate which attends the female who has been on the rampage during Lent; she succumbs to the season, her progress is over, and after Easter her occupation is gone. How she spends her time then is a dark mystery; perhaps it is employed in filing the papers on the Contagious Diseases Acts which have been sent to her, or in losing and recovering her eleventh dog, or perhaps in considering what dress she should wear during the ensuing year. Nothing would surprise us, not even if it were announced that she was the responsible manager of the *Matrimonial News*, or that she supplied a fashionable journal with those curious paragraphs which are inserted in order that their contradiction may fill some blank space in a succeeding number. It is credibly reported that, at the expiration of the season, she travels on the Rhine, a terror to guides and waiters, gradually merging her individuality in that of the *dame seule*, a position which renders her still more antagonistic and ferocious to unprotected men whose canine teeth have unfortunately forgotten their original cunning. Where her chrysalis lies hid in winter is a matter which can only be vaguely conjectured; it may be in the diving-bell at the Polytechnic; this, however, is mere speculation, and we only suggest it for the sake of those who are inclined to study her habits more closely. Let the knowledge at present suffice that to Lent she belongs, and in Lent appears—*nec scire fas est omnia*.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

M. Regnier, who conducted the negotiations at Metz which resulted in the visit of General Bourbaki to England has been arrested at Versailles.

According to a new decree of the Commune military service is obligatory between the ages of nineteen and forty, voluntary between seventeen and nineteen.

A few nights before the mail left, ladies who were endeavouring to make their escape from Paris were compelled by the insurgent officials to give 100f. to be allowed to take tickets.

The threat that three persons will be killed for every one of those executed by the Versailles Government has filled the Parisians with alarm, and as a precaution the guillotine has been publicly burned.

The Commune has induced the Archbishop of Paris to write a letter to M. Thiers, entreating him to use the National Guards gently, and not to shoot them. The archbishop declares that he writes of his own free will.

Louis Blanc and eight Paris deputies have signed a declaration condemning revolt against the Assembly, but affirming the maintenance of the Republic to be essential, and reminding M. Thiers of his words.

It is announced in one of the insurgent newspapers that General Henry, recently taken prisoner by the troops and conveyed to Versailles, escaped, after stabbing the sentinel who guarded him, and is now in Paris again.

The Freemasons of Paris have issued a manifesto, calling upon the French people, in the name of humanity, fraternity, and their desolate country, to stop the effusion of blood and to establish the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

A meeting of women was to be held in Paris on Thursday night (6th) for the purpose of forming committees throughout the city to render assistance to the insurgents. It is proposed that the women shall arm themselves as well as they can, and take their place at the barricades.

Paschal Grousset, the Communist Minister for Foreign Affairs, inaugurated his rule by sending to the ambassadors in Paris a request that they should intimate to their respective Governments that the Commune desires to maintain fraternal bonds with all countries.

A flotilla of gunboats has ascended the Seine from Havre to assist in the operations against the insurgents at Paris. Siege guns have been sent from Havre to Cherbourg, whence they will be forwarded to Paris to be used in attacking the forts occupied by the insurgents.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. Thiers, in a recent conversation, again disclaimed all desire to establish a monarchy in France. Apart from his formal engagements, it was not likely, he urged, that after being the chief of the Executive power, he could consent to be "the head clerk of a King."

The official decree appointing Marshal MacMahon Commander-in-Chief of the troops of Versailles was published on April 7. The troops are formed into an army of reserve under General Vinoy, and into an active army, consisting of three corps, commanded respectively by Generals Ladmirault, Cissey, and Dubarail.

The (Red) *Official Journal* has published a decree promising a pension of 600f. a year to the wives of National Guards slain, and of 365f. a year to all the children of National Guards up to the age of eighteen, whether legitimate or illegitimate. Also, in certain cases, the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of deceased National Guards are to have pensions.

The animosity of the Reds towards General Clément Thomas seems to have arisen from the fact that he was a member of the council of war which condemned Gustave Flourens to death. A person who called on Flourens on April 7, says he remarked how strange it seemed that he should survive the person who had sentenced him to death. "It may not be for long," added he, "but so it is."

Serious accusations are brought against General Cluseret. He is accused of having appropriated several hundred thousand francs of the public money, and of acts of complicity with the Versailles Government. The author of these charges is M. Magnan, a youth but twenty-two years of age, who was lately an officer on Garibaldi's staff; he will, he asseverates, answer with his head for the truth of these accusations.

A correspondent who has witnessed some of the fighting outside Paris, states that the streets which run up from the Seine to Courbevoie have been much battered, and that some of the buildings by the river are knocked to pieces. Everywhere about Courbevoie the signs of destruction are visible, and no life seems to be left in the people. All the shops are shut; fragments of dead horses are lying about; and the whole aspect of the place is one of gloom and desolation.

The *Gaulois* vouches for the following story:—It is known that the Commune lately issued a decree prohibiting priests from attending prisons. The other day, however, one of the authorities, yielding to the importunity of a dying prisoner, made an exception, and gave a priest a pass thus worded: "These presents are to authorize the governor to allow the visit to prisoner A—— of the citizen B——, who says he is the servant of somebody called God [*le nommé Dieu*]."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rouen says that every train which arrives there brings fugitives from Paris, who have left their homes in dread of pillage and personal danger. Public feeling in the town is strongly excited against the Communists, and the journals warmly favour strong and decisive measures for the restoration of order. Numbers of French soldiers, recently prisoners in Belgium, are arriving in Rouen every day, and they are very heartily welcomed by the inhabitants.

The cause of Bergeret's arrest is said to be that he gave orders in opposition to those from the War Office. A request for an interview from Cluseret was the result. A stormy scene between the rival generals ensued. Bergeret declared in the most violent terms that he would not obey a man who had fought in America on behalf of the cause of slavery, in opposition to that of liberty—a man who had given up his French citizenship by becoming the naturalized subject of another country. Cluseret immediately issued an order for Bergeret's arrest.

At the Hôtel de Ville (says the correspondent of the *Telegraph*) there is an exhibition the like of which was probably never seen before. Here it is that all particulars may be obtained of those who have been killed or wounded during the different engagements. In the long corridors you meet everywhere, wandering purposelessly, with handkerchiefs to eyes, the female relatives of the fallen. But not even this sight brings home the horror of the struggle so forcibly as another that meets your eyes. This is a series of photographs—photographs of the dead, whom no one has yet recognized. Side by side with these are the number of the regiment to which the dead belonged, and that of the coffins in which their remains have been enclosed.

THE DESCENT OF MAN.

(*All the Year Round*, April 8.)

There is one little word, of only two syllables, the adverb "therefore," which has exerted an enormous influence on the human mind. By its aid, almost any crude account can be cooked into plausibility; things, perfectly incredible in themselves, can be made pleasant to the sceptical reader. It prepares the mind for, and softens, the most startling conclusions. You have only to cite undeniable facts, determine the inference you would draw from them, put "therefore" between the two, and the thing is done. Tenterden steeple was unhappily built, therefore we ought not to be surprised at the existence of the Goodwin Sands.

It has always struck the present writer that the acceptability to be accorded to the Darwinian doctrines entirely depends on the value to be allowed to the Darwinian "therefore"—and in no case more than in the Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex. Many men, many minds; some men will be convinced by arguments which other men hold to be insufficient. There are reasonings which everybody admits at once to be conclusive, irresistible; there are other reasonings which though they may set people thinking, and give rise to grave doubts, fail to carry all before them and to fill the hearer with complete conviction.

There are also ideas which, though felt as a shock when first propounded, by familiarity become simply ludicrous, and may even in the course of time be admitted with a languid half-assent. But truth ought not to be so indolently dallied with. To know the truth, it is worth while to summon our energies to ask, whether the "therefore" proposed to us be really so potent as its apostles maintain. In such matters, each person must judge for himself; and he can often be led to make up his mind by a simple statement, unsupported by any argument whatever. Some such statement shall be attempted here.

The object of Mr. Darwin's latest work is to consider, firstly, whether man, like every other species, is descended from some pre-existing form; secondly, the manner of his development; and thirdly, the value of the differences between the so-called races of men. The high antiquity of man has recently been demonstrated by the labours of a host of eminent men, beginning with M. Boucher de Perthes;* and this is the indispensable basis for understanding his origin. Professor Huxley, in the opinion of most competent judges, has conclusively shown that, in every single visible character, man differs less from the higher apes than those do from the lower members of the same order of Primates. The conclusion that man is the co-descendant with other species of some ancient, lower, and extinct form, is not in any degree new. Lamarck long ago came to this conclusion, which has lately been maintained by several eminent naturalists and philosophers. Dr. Barrago Francesco published, in 1869, a work bearing in Italian the title of "Man, made in the image of God, was also made in the image of the ape."

It is assumed that he who wishes to decide whether man is the modified descendant of some pre-existing form, would probably first inquire whether man varies, however slightly, in bodily structure and in mental faculties; and if so, whether the variations are transmitted to his offspring, in accordance with the laws which prevail with the lower animals? It might also naturally be inquired whether man, like so many other animals, has given rise to varieties and sub-races, differing but slightly from each other, or to races differing so much that they must be classed as doubtful species? The inquirer would next come to the important point, whether man tends to increase at so rapid a rate, as to lead to occasional severe struggles for existence; and consequently to beneficial variations, whether in body or mind, being preserved, and injurious ones eliminated. Do the races or species of men, whichever term may be applied, encroach on and replace each other, so that some finally become extinct? But those considerations, which must most of them be answered in the affirmative, are set aside for a time, in order to show, first, how far the bodily structure of man shows traces, more or less plain, of his descent from some lower form.

It is notorious that man is constructed on the same general type or model with other mammals. All the bones in his skeleton can be compared with corresponding bones in a monkey, bat, or seal. So it is with his muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and internal viscera. Man, moreover, is liable to receive from the lower animals, and to communicate to them, certain diseases, as hydrophobia, variola, and glanders; and this fact proves the close similarity of their tissues and blood, both in minute structure and composition, far more plainly than does their comparison under the best microscope, or by the aid of the best chemical analysis. Monkeys are liable to many of the non-contagious diseases to which we are subject—to catarrh, with its usual symptoms, often degenerating into consumption; to apoplexy, inflammation of the bowels, and cataract in the eye. Medicines produce the same effect on them as on us. Many kinds of monkeys have a strong taste for tea, coffee, and spirituous liquors; they will also smoke [illegible] make themselves tipsy, with a next day's headache following the excess. An American monkey, after getting drunk on brandy, would never touch it again, and thus was wiser than many men.

Now what do these facts prove? Our "relationship" to them, as Mr. Darwin expresses it, thereby implying our common descent from some primeval monkey ancestor; or simply that brutes have limbs and organs analogous to ours, and are made of flesh and blood? But it is not easy to conceive how they should be otherwise constituted, or of what else they should be made, living as they do on the same earth and in the same media as ourselves, and sustaining their life by breathing, eating, and drinking. Mr. Darwin claims for brutes a brotherhood with man, by the same plea with which Shylock argues for the common nature of Jews and Christians.

"Hath not a brute eyes? Hath not a brute hands (or their analogous substitutes), organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases; healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh (or something like it)? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?"

Animals, to complete the parallel, notoriously indulge in revenge; the elephant especially is known to do so. Many anecdotes, probably true, have been published on the long-delayed and artful revenge of various animals. The accurate Rengger and Brehm state that the American and African monkeys which they kept tame, certainly revenged themselves.

The progress of our embryonic development is adduced as evidence of the origin of man. The human embryo, at a very early period, can hardly be distinguished from that of other members of the vertebrate kingdom. At a somewhat later period, when the extremities are developed, the feet of lizards and mammals, the wings and feet of birds, no less than the hands and feet of man, all arise from the same fundamental form. It is quite in the later stages of development that the young human being presents marked differences from the young ape. Without question, the early stages of the development of man are identical with those of the animals immediately below him in the scale: without a doubt, in these respects, man is far nearer to the apes than the apes are to the dog. And now for the grand inference. Every individual human being, before actual birth, passes through forms analogous to those of the lower animals; therefore, the whole human race has passed through those inferior forms, until it finally became man. But is the sequitur strictly logical? Is it so inevitable as to admit of no demur?

Of the same value, but no more, are the considerations derived from the presence of rudimentary organs. Not one of the higher animals can be named which does not bear some part in a rudimentary condition; and man forms no exception to the rule. Rudimentary organs are either absolutely useless, or they are of such slight service to their present possessors, that it is denied they could be developed under the conditions which now exist. Rudiments of various muscles have been observed in many parts of the human body; and not a few muscles which are regularly present in some of the lower animals, can occasionally be detected in man in a greatly reduced condition. Every one must have noticed the power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin. This is effected by the panniculus carnosus. Remnants of this muscle in an efficient state are found in various parts of our own bodies; for instance, on the forehead, by which the eyebrows are raised.

Some few persons have the power of contracting the superficial muscles on their scalps; and those muscles are in a variable and partially rudimentary condition. M. A. de Candolle knows a family, in which one member, the present head of the family, could, when a youth, pitch several heavy books from his head by the movement of the scalp alone; and he won wagers by performing this feat. His father, uncle, grandfather, and all his three children, possess the same power to the same unusual degree. A distant cousin resides in another part of France, and on being asked whether he possessed the same faculty, immediately exhibited his power. This case offers a good illustration how persistently an absolutely useless faculty may be transmitted.

The muscles which serve to move the external ear, which also belong to the system of the panniculus, are in a rudimentary condition in man; they are also variable in development, or at least in function. Mr. Darwin has seen one man who could draw his ears forward, and another who could draw them backward; one celebrated medical lecturer (was it not Abernethy?) used to amuse his pupils by exhibiting to them the movements of his ears. It is supposed to be probable that most of us, by often touching our ears, and thus directing our attention toward them, could, by repeated trials, recover some power of movement. But no man possesses the least power of erecting his ears—the one movement which might be of use to him. The ears of the chimpanzee and orang are curiously like those of man, and the keepers in the Zoological Gardens assert that those animals never move or erect them. Why these animals, as well as the progenitors of man, should have lost the power of erecting their ears, we cannot say. It may be that, owing to their arboreal habits and great strength, they were but little exposed to danger, and so during a lengthened period moved their ears but little, and thus gradually lost the power of moving them. This would be a parallel case with that of those large and heavy birds, which from inhabiting oceanic islands have not been exposed to the attacks of beasts of prey, and have consequently lost the power of using their wings for flight. Some monkeys, too, exhibit a peculiar structure—a vestige of formerly pointed ears—which occasionally reappears in man.

It appears as if the posterior molar or wisdom-teeth were tending to become rudimentary in the more civilised races of men. These are rather smaller than the other molars, as is likewise the case with the corresponding teeth in the chimpanzee and orang; and they have only two separate fangs. They do not cut through the gums till about the seventeenth year, and they are much more liable to decay, and are earlier lost, than the other teeth. In the Melanian races, on the other hand, the wisdom-teeth are usually furnished with three separate fangs, and are generally sound. Professor Schaaffhausen accounts for this difference between the races by "the posterior dental portion of the jaw being always shortening" in those that are civilised. This shortening Mr. Darwin attributes to civilised men habitually feeding on soft, cooked food, and thus using their jaws less. It is becoming quite a common practice in the United States to remove some of the molar teeth of children (English parents often do the same with their young folks' incisors) as the jaw does not grow large enough for the perfect development of the normal number.

It is an interesting fact that ancient races of men more frequently present structures which resemble those of the lower animals, than do the modern races. One chief cause seems to be, that ancient races stand somewhat nearer than modern races, in the long line of descent to their remote animal-like progenitors.

In order to understand the existence of rudimentary organs, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that, under changed habits of life, they became greatly reduced, either from simple disuse or through the natural selection of those individuals which were least encumbered with a superfluous part.

Thus we can understand how it has come to pass that man and all other vertebrate animals have been constructed on the same general model; why they pass through the same early stages of development; and why they retain certain rudiments in common. Consequently, we ought frankly to admit their community of descent. It is only our natural prejudice, and that arrogance which made our forefathers declare that they were descended from demi-gods, which leads us to demur to this conclusion. But the time, Mr. Darwin predicts, will before long come, when it will be thought wonderful that naturalists, who were well acquainted with the comparative structure and development of man and other mammals, should have believed that each was the work of a separate act of creation.

Mr. Darwin's Comparison of the Mental Powers of Man and the Lower Animals, is more amusing, but not a bit more conclusive, to the present writer, in establishing the development of man from some lower form. It is full of matter to overflowing; but a good many weak arguments, put cumulatively together, do not make one strong argument. Circumstantial evidence as to facts and deeds may carry all before it by its fulness. Circumstantial reasoning is little worth; to be convincing, it must be complete. Logic admits of no half-measures; it either proves all, or nothing at all. Not every reader of the Descent of Man will admit that it has proved all it tries to prove.

That comparison is made solely to show that there is no fundamental difference between man and the higher mammals in their mental faculties. The variability of the faculties in the individuals of the same species, is noted as an important point in his favour. And indeed it is the unanimous opinion of all who have long attended to animals of many kinds, including birds, that the individuals differ greatly in every mental characteristic.

The lower animals, like man, manifestly feel pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. Happiness is never better exhibited than by young animals, such as puppies, kittens, and lambs, when playing together, like our own children. Even insects play together, as has been described by P. Huber, who saw ants chasing and pretending to bite each other, like so many puppies.

It is a well-established fact that the lower animals are excited by the same emotions as ourselves. Terror acts in the same manner on them as on us, causing the muscles to tremble, the heart to palpitate, and the hair to stand on end. Suspicion, the offspring of fear, is eminently characteristic of most wild animals. Courage and timidity are extremely variable qualities in the individuals of the same species, as is plainly seen in dogs.

We see maternal affection exhibited in the most trifling details; thus Rengger observed an American monkey carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant; and Duvaucel saw a hylobates washing the faces of her young ones in a stream. So intense is the grief of female monkeys for the loss of their young, that it invariably caused the death of certain kinds kept under confinement by Brehm in North Africa. Orphan monkeys were always adopted and carefully guarded by the other monkeys, both male and female. One female baboon had so capacious a heart, that she not only adopted young monkeys of other species, but stole young dogs and cats, which she continually carried about. An adopted kitten scratched this affectionate baboon, who certainly had a sharp intellect; for she was much astonished at being scratched, and immediately examined the kitten's feet, and without more ado bit off the claws. As Whewell has remarked, "Who that reads the touching instances of maternal affection, related so often of the women of all nations, and of the females of all animals, can doubt that the principle of action is the same in the two cases?"

Allowing that the principle of action is the same, does it thence inevitably follow that the ancestry is the same, in the two cases?

Most of the more complex emotions are common to the higher animals and ourselves. Every one has seen how jealous a dog is of his master's affection, if lavished on any other creature; the same fact is observed with monkeys. This shows that animals not only love, but have the desire to be loved. Animals manifestly feel emulation. They love approbation or praise; and a dog carrying a basket for his master exhibits in a high degree self-complacency or pride. A great dog scorns the snarling of a little dog, and this may be called magnanimity. Several observers have stated that monkeys certainly dislike being laughed at; and they sometimes invent imaginary offences. In the Zoological Gardens there was a baboon who always got into a furious rage when his keeper took out a letter or book and read it aloud to him.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of attention. Animals clearly manifest this power, as when a cat watches by a hole and prepares to spring on its prey. Wild animals sometimes become so absorbed when thus engaged, that they may be easily approached. Mr. Bartlett has furnished a curious proof how variable this faculty is in monkeys. A man who trains monkeys to act, used to purchase common kinds from the Zoological Society at the price of five pounds for each; but he offered to give double the price, if he might keep three or four of them for a few days, in order to select from. When asked how he could possibly so soon learn whether a particular monkey would turn out a good actor, he answered that it all depended on their power of attention. If when he was talking and explaining anything to a monkey, its attention was easily distracted, as by a fly on the wall or other trifling object, the case was hopeless. If he tried by punishment to make an inattentive monkey act, it turned sulky. On the other hand, a monkey which carefully attended to him could always be trained.

It is almost superfluous to state that animals have excellent memories for persons and places. A baboon at the Cape of Good Hope recognised Sir Andrew Smith with joy after an absence of nine months. Even ants, as P. Huber has clearly shown, recognised their fellow-ants belonging to the same community after a separation of four months.

Imagination is one of the highest faculties of man. By this faculty he unites, independently of the will, former images and ideas, and thus creates brilliant and novel results. Dreaming gives us the best notion of this power. As Jean Paul Richter says, "The dream is an involuntary art of poetry." As dogs, cats, horses and probably all the higher animals, even birds (some birds sing in their sleep) have vivid dreams, (and this is shown by their movements and voice), we must admit that they possess some power of imagination.

Reason, it will be admitted, stands at the summit of the faculties of the human mind. Few persons any longer dispute that animals possess some power of reasoning. It is a significant fact that, the more the habits of any particular animal are studied by a naturalist, the more he attributes to reason, and the less to unlearnt instincts. Dr. Hayes in his work on the Open Polar Sea, repeatedly remarks that his dogs, instead of continuing to draw the sledges in a compact body, diverged and separated when they came to thin ice, so that their weight might be more evenly distributed. This was often the first warning and notice which the travellers received that the ice was becoming thin and dangerous.

Mr. Colquhoun winged two wild-ducks, which fell on the opposite side of the stream; his retriever tried to bring over both at once, but could not succeed. She then, though never before known to ruffle a feather, deliberately killed one, brought over the other, and returned for the dead bird.

It has been often said that no animal uses any tool; but the chimpanzee in a state of nature cracks a native fruit, somewhat like a walnut, with a stone. Rengger easily taught an American monkey thus to break open hard palm-nuts, as well as boxes. Another monkey was taught to open the lid of a large box with a stick, and afterwards it used the stick as a lever to move heavy bodies. In the Zoological Gardens, a monkey which had weak teeth, used to break open nuts with a stone; and after using the stone, hid it in the straw, and would not let any other monkey touch it. Here, then, we have the idea of property; but this idea is common to every dog with a bone, and to most or all birds with their nests.

The Duke of Argyll considers that the fashioning of an implement for a special purpose forms an immeasurable gulf between man and the brutes. But Sir J. Lubbock suggests that when primeval man first used flint-stones for any purpose, he would have accidentally splintered them, and would then have used the sharp fragments. From this step, it would be a small one to intentionally break the flints, and not a very wide step to fashion them. In breaking the flints, sparks would have been emitted, and in grinding them, heat would have been evolved: thus the two usual methods of obtaining fire may have originated. The anthromorphous or manshaped apes, build for themselves temporary platforms on which to take rest and sleep; the orang is known to cover itself at night with the leaves of the pandanus. In these habits Mr. Darwin sees the first steps toward some of the simpler arts; namely, rude architecture and dress, as they arose amongst the early progenitors of man.

Animals possess an approach to language. A Paraguayan monkey, when excited, utters at least six distinct sounds, which excite in other monkeys similar emotions. The sense of beauty has been declared to be peculiar to man. But the bower-birds, by tastefully ornamenting their playing passages with gaily coloured objects, as do certain humming-birds their nests, give evidence that they possess a sense of beauty. Well and good, granting all this, and more, what is the inference? Does similarity of mind and affections necessarily imply community of origin? For that is the grand question at issue. Granting that the difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of degree and not of kind, is it an inevitable consequence that the possessor of the higher intellect, man, should be an improved descendant of the possessor of the lower intellect, a man-shaped ape? Let the inquirer carefully read the book—it is not hard reading—which is the crowning life-work of an amiable, honest, and most painstaking savant. After reading it, let him ask himself, "Does this clever book impress with the conviction that it gives the true and veritable history of the Origin and Descent of Man?"

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* See The Age of Stone, *All the Year Round*, First Series, vol. xx., p. 391.

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For Antwerp.

725 Nimrod, Pearse—Blay & Mackintosh.

For Calcutta.

717 Abyssinia (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.

For Calcutta via Madras.

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377 New Margaret, Wright—Blay & Mackintosh.
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1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymond, W. Nicol & Co.
1052 Coompta, Hard—Edward Bates & Co.
1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Foster—Volkart Brothers.
566 Cannanore, Patrovillean, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
1011 City of Berlin, Warden, W. Nical & Co.
730 Caldera, Maxted—Captain.
1152 East, Callander—M. Nusserwanjee.
54 Gogo (s), Johns—J. A. Shepherd.
1415 Isabella Kerr, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
600 Index, Kerr—Owen and Okell.
1324 Juventa, Holme—Captain.
1465 Lord Canning, Bentley—W. Nicol Co.
1704 Persia, Ellion—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1385 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—Captain.
866 Shiraz (s), Templeton—W. Nicol & Co.
1209 Statesman (s), Williamson—Wallace & Co.
1060 Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins—Edward Bates & Co.
1177 [illegible] (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
Sumatra (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1190 T. R. [illegible], Anderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
533 William Stuart, Cock—Captain.

Iron Ship.

[illegible]

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

2179 Columbian (s), Stewart—Mails 6th May.

For Liverpool via Suez Canal.

1600 Lorne (s), Butcher—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Trieste.

1008 Berar (s), Lunham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Hongkong.

1348 China (s), Babot—P. & O. Company.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

560 Futtel Manu, Nacoda—Dunraj Versondas.

For Penang and Singapore.

360 Futteh Manou, Nacoda—Saik M. Latiff.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
156 Kooda Bux—Peermamed Martha.
182 Letchmy Persad, Nacoda.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.
190 T. M. Rohomany, Nacoda—H. Rahimtoola B.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Leigh—(Harbour Defence.)
Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
Earl Canning.
Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor.
May Frere—Yacht.
Sir John Lawrence.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

A Boston shoedealer has been delighted by the receipt of an order for shoes for the family of a Mormon bishop at Salt Lake—20 wives and about 50 children.

A Cautious Compromise.—Dean Ramsey, in his reminiscences of Scottish life and character, tells a story of an Englishman at a party in Inverness, who boasted that he had seen in India tigers 40 feet long. A Scotchman present, not to be behind-hand, declared that a skate had been captured off Thurso which exceeded half an acre in extent. Next day the Englishman, who considered that a slur had been cast upon his honour and veracity by the skate story, sent a hostile message to the Scotchman, who coolly replied: "Weel, sir, gin yer freend will tak' a few feet aff the length o' his tiger, we'll see what can be dune about the breadth o' the skate."

An Eloping Couple Intercepted.—Among the "fashionable arrivals" in Liverpool on Friday, April 7, were a 54 year old bootmaker of the metropolis, hailing from the neighbourhood of Kennington Park, and a handsome young woman of 23 years, a domestic servant. They had eloped. They took two passages to America by the steamship Batavia, and adjourned to a temperance hotel, where they awaited the sailing of the ship. But on the Saturday the wife made her appearance and came down upon the happy couple. The girl fell upon her knees and begged the pardon which was generously granted to her, and they all returned to the great city.

A Golden Potato.—A few days ago, a little girl, living with her mother at Clog-y-berth, Portmadoc, was peeling potatoes for dinner. Her mother, seeing her rather slow about the process, took the matter into her own hands, and slicing a potato discovered two sovereigns in it! It appeared the family had got the potatoes from a vessel then in the port, and a short time previously the captain had lost ten sovereigns. Suspicion had fallen on one of the hands, who was observed to spend money very freely, but nothing was found either on his person or amongst his effects. It is believed that, in order to make himself safe, the sailor had secreted the money in the potatoes.—*Carnarvon Herald*.

Death of Schamyl.—The great Circassian chieftain, Schamyl, whose death has just been reported at Media, in Turkey, had long passed his threescore years and ten. For nearly thirty years he was the ruling spirit of the Circassians in their valorous and desperate struggle against the overwhelming resources of Russia. Patriotism stimulated this brave people to resist the aggression of the Muscovite, and it was only eleven years ago that the war was closed by the capture of Schamyl and his sons, who had been gradually abandoned in his crusade by the chiefs on whose aid he depended. His audacity and skill combined to keep the Russian enemies at bay, although he continually encountered unusually superior forces among rocky fastnesses. Many were the sanguinary conflicts in which Schamyl was personally the hero, and twice he was left for dead upon the field, all around him having perished. He is described as a man of exemplary life, venerated as a prophet, as well as adored as a military ruler, by the unhappy people whose subjugation he was the means of postponing for a generation.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

			Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight			1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.			1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
,, 1 do.			1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
,, demand			1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand		1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris	demand		1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.			1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cit and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dunnies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rafts, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—R. W. [illegible], Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. | James [illegible], Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | [illegible], Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thompson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | George B. [illegible], Esq.
William Hind, Esq. | [illegible]
Patrick Hunter, Esq. | Thomas [illegible], Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq. | [illegible]
[illegible], Esq., M. P.

Actuary and General Manager—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay 1st Jan. 1871. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

Directors.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq. .... Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.
R. R. Deans, Esq. ,, Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq. ,, Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq. { Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq. Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq. ,, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq. ,, Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux.

Medical Adviser.

WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

Secretary.

D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Directors.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

Medical Adviser.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

Policy-Holders' Auditors.

Messrs LIDBETTER and WILSON, Accountants.

Bankers.

The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.

Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

Secretary for Western India.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

Yearly Premium to assure Rs. 1,000, or £100 Sterling, for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	0	37	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.............. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally [illegible] other Offices), and the conditions of assurance li[illegible]
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Hal[illegible] Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one [illegible]
4. Lives assured at [illegible] are permitted to reside [illegible]
5. The office is a comp[illegible] in 1862), and is therefore [illegible]
6. It possesses a very la[illegible] subscribed.
7. Its investments are all [illegible]
8. The Life Funds are allo[illegible] Special Trust for the primary security of Life [illegible]
9. The expenses of managem[illegible] guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, at the same rates as Civilians; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium will in future apply equally to Military men and Civilians, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company upon more favourable terms than can be obtained from any other Office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abott, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	W. A. N. Langdon, Esq.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	[illegible], Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	[illegible]
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	[illegible]
Sylhet	[illegible]
Saugor	[illegible]
Simla	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tirhoot	[illegible]
Umballa	[illegible]
Ditto	[illegible]
Ditto	[illegible]

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£218,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Governor.

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
Deputy Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	42 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.